The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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Original Correspondence.

HINTS ON GOLD EXTRACTION.—No. III.

SIR,—It is an extraordinary fact to find a gold mine which pays expenses. At this moment it is only necessary to look over the published list, where, with only one or two exceptions, the stock is at a discount. These gold mines are situated in every quarter of the globe: still the results are not adequate to the expenditure incurred. I repeat it—that the non-existence of gold is not the difficulty; for, on carefully washing the tailings of any of the mills, a large quantity may be recovered, but by far the greater amount is associated mechanically with some other material, which renders its gravity so small as to repel all mercurial affinity. If the machinery had ever been sufficiently perfect, as claimed by some self-constituted authorities, why has it not been put in practice? Let this question be fairly and honourably answered. The scientific miner cares not to read a mere series of vague assertions, or invidious comparisons, instituted to gratify individual feelings. This is too important a subject not to be treated seriously, and with candour. If any one can refute the facts I have adduced, let him do so with the spirit of a man of science and a gentleman. Then the controversy will result in benefitting the public—not otherwise.

Visible gold in quartz or any other ore is the exception. No miner of experience would prefer that character of rock, for it is invariably so capricious as not to be depended on. Sometimes spots will occur in a vein which yield many hundred ounces to the ton; these disappear, and for weeks and months the rock does not pay the cost of excavation, more especially with the present rude and imperfect machinery. This, however, is not the case with the sulphurets of iron and copper. The decomposed ferruginous, ochreous quartz, or gossan, micaceous slate: these materials produce a constant commercial result, being rich or poor, according to localities. These materials are identical in Great Britain with those of California; and it seems to me to be a curious freak of nature why one portion of the earth's surface should be an exception to that of another. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, there is no real difference in the lodes or veins from those of Cornwall or Wales.

Some persons suppose that by calcining the sulphurets and arsenurets, the sulphur and arsenic would be removed. Granting this, a large portion would necessarily be sublimated, but it must also be borne in mind, during this process at least one-quarter of the fine particles of gold would also be carried off, even at a comparatively low temperature. Let any one try the experiment of passing a fine gold leaf through a spirit lamp—your gold is gone. In nature, gold is rarely, if ever, chemically combined, and it only requires to be liberated from its mechanical confinement in order to be retained by the mercury.

Trituration, then, is the only process. This must be done in such quantities that every particle will be submitted to the rubbing action, and subdivided to the minutest atom. By examination with a powerful microscope, in the ferruginous decomposed quartz, though crushed to a fine consistence with stampers, no gold was visible. I took the same stuff, and triturated it well in an agate mortar, taking care to reverse the motion. Then, on re-submitting it to the microscope, I could discover a great many bright points of gold. These minute atoms are what have been hitherto lost, and which I claim to save by the aid of my invention.

It is this "flour of gold," which has gone off with the refuse or tailings in all gold mining establishments, that forms the bulk of gold contained in the ore, and which, if saved by resorting to the essential trituration, will cause a great number of mines, now abandoned as worthless, to be worked with profit.

Every amalgamating machine, no matter how clumsy or imperfect, will save the heavier grains or specks of gold—all that is visible. The main object, as before observed, is to recover the minute invisible particles, which in the aggregate make the difference of profit or loss. It must be self-evident that the quantity a machine will reduce is not so essential as the effectiveness and quality of its execution.

Mercurial crushing requires another notice, from its palpable absurdity in practice on a large scale, without immense loss of mercury, amalgam, and coated gold. An example will suffice. Supposing a hundred or more pieces of burnt cork, of the size of a barleycorn, in each of which a spec of gold was inserted; if these were placed in a basin of water, in which two or three, or more, balls rotated, how would they extract the gold from the cork? It could not be coaxed to leave the surface. So it is with mercury, only to a greater extent, and the earthy coatings which envelope the gold. The subdivision of the mercury into myriads of globules is also attended with consequences which preclude the most remote chance of success. Each globule becomes coated by the unctuous micaceous slate and iron; therefore all sympathy is lost on coming in contact with the gold. A large body of mercury also has a powerful affinitising influence, which, if it were separated into minute parts, would not exist. The finely triturated ore must be subjected to the action of the mercury in a thin film or layer; by so doing, all portions are brought into actual contact. The larger the mercurial surface the better, but especial care must be taken to avoid the collection of this unctuous, oily substance. This is accomplished in my amalgamating machine by presenting only a small surface above; whereas a large surface is actually presented below—that round the bottom of the fluted, toothed, or bucket-shaped cylinders. The micaceous slate and iron are, therefore, carried off with the siliceous and earthy particles.

Heating the mercury by actual fire is open to many objections, more particularly the difficulty of regulating the temperature, which, if too high, decomposes the arsenurets, &c., which combine with the mercury, and render it turbid, lethargic, and inert. For this purpose I employ steam in chambers, but never advise a heat above 130 degrees. By this the amalgamation is much accelerated.

In my next communication I will explain some other conditions which are necessary to be observed in order to render the operation of gold mining a good investment. ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.

4, *Norfolk-st., Strand, May* 23.

GOLD MINES IN ENGLAND, AND GOLD EXTRACTION.

SIR,—I think it quite time that the parties who have occupied so much space in your Journal, for so many months, should prove their assertions—of there being gold mines in England, and the superiority of the recent mode of extraction over that now adopted in gold mining establishments. After so many failures of machines, and the non-realisation of golden ingots from the localities in which the quartz has been found richly impregnated with gold, the public have sufficient reason to be distrustful. If the original communications in your Journal are intended to represent our present knowledge of the mineral kingdom, especially in Great Britain, it is very evident that practical experience, or the science of common sense, has retrograded considerably of late. The writers, apparently, are now degenerating from scientific reasoning, founded on facts, new discoveries, and useful inventions, to endeavouring to sustain a certain excitement for pecuniary interest, founded on glittering shadows, which emanate from the atmosphere of speculators. The character of the *Mining Journal*, as a trustworthy work of reference in scientific and mining matters, is not calculated to be enhanced by the late contributions on gold mining, &c.

We hear that a person has arrived in London, and is persuading a gaping multitude that he has discovered rich diamond mines in England, founded on the apparent fact that diamonds were obtained in India from micaceous schist: therefore diamonds must be enclosed in the slaty rocks of England. Again, a pearl fishery company is projected on the discovery of oyster-shells on our coast. The pearls of the Pacific are found in oysters: therefore oyster-shells must contain pearls. Another has announced a grand discovery, which has startled the nation, and mesmerised a vast number, by the intelligence that our English gold mines were as yet untouched—that gold was obtained in great abundance in the quartz rocks of California and Australia: therefore, as England is rich in quartz, we need not go to other countries to look for gold. We have hitherto been like barbarians, treading over our golden ground, and merely picking a few specimens here and there for amusement, and totally incapable of appreciating the importance of gold, or the magnitude of its extent.

Next comes the *ne plus ultra*. Astounding results! which threw even the rich gold mines into the shade, rendering them, in fact, superfluous—Gold was produced in London by electricity and mercury. It mattered not what the stuff was, or whence it came; it merely served as an agent by which the extraction of the *sovereign* metal was to be effected.

After all these wonderful discoveries which have been from time to time vouched for as matters of fact, and propagated through the medium of your Journal, I think, Sir, we have a right now to obtain some corroborative evidence of the correctness of the representations, or explain origin and cause of the delusions which have led to such unsatisfa results. Dr. Collyer states that "Great Britain possesses vast reso of gold, equal to any part of the world." If the doctor means na production, it behoves him to show where it is, or to find it, before s ing such a declaration. But if he means the bank and private deposi agree with him as to the richness of the sources; but differ from hi to *the difficulties of extraction*. There are no people in the world s easily gulled out of their money during the excitement of new sche than the English; they seldom reflect until it is too late: therefore most simple means, if highly coloured, *extract the gold* with great cility. If your correspondent would refer to your Journals, and there the past and present proceedings of the English gold companies in Brazils, and other places in South America, he would find that the ficulties under which they suffer proceed from the *want of sufficient tities* of remunerative stuff to operate upon, and not from the want means to extract the gold. I believe a great number of your co spondents have only studied these subjects from old and imperfect bo without any knowledge whatever of the actual state of our present ope tions. I have already endeavoured to remove the erroneous impress of "tailings" with 50 per cent., being thrown away, by recording ac monthly results, showing that all the available gold is now being tracted without any difficulty. Why, then, are these questions repea in your Journal? What can be the motive? Gold mines, like o mines, are remunerative in those districts where the gold stuff is found sufficient abundance.

This metal is always detected in comparatively large quantiti perficial deposits of the *poorest gold mines*, therefore the common p of gold washers and miners is, first to work on the deposits; if t not pay by means of ordinary washing, like tin streaming, it wo useless to proceed further. Gold mining is a second operation, depen for its working on the result of the surface productions. Gold veins minish in richness and size as they penetrate into the compact port of the interior of the enclosing rock. Thousands of gold quartz v have been attempted, and partially worked, but none yet found rich enou to be continued, or pay for breaking the rock. The auriferous pyri &c., intersecting *auriferous* granites, porphyries, and slates, are the productive gold veins known, and these are very few. The superfi deposits in these districts are always found rich in gold, and so are gold districts containing any veins worthy of the least notice. We quire no mineralogists, assayers, nor any new inventions, to ascertain commercial value of gold mines. It can be decided in England by means ordinary labour quite as easily as in the wilds of America or of Austral

The description of the barrel amalgamation employed for the silver or inserted in your last Journal, is not applicable to the gold-triturati question; and Dr. Ure's description is also much too imperfect and cient to suit the present age, or our present purpose; therefore I tru Sir, for the sake of the scientific character of your Journal, and also f the sake of your careful mining readers, who respect your valuable most useful Journal, that the gold question will be now limited to t actual facts, and will be dwelt upon in accordance with the present st of our knowledge in mining matters. Legitimate mining has been ve much injured by false schemes and thoughtless speculators and invest It is time to put a check to such abuses, and to guide our unemploy capital into more productive and permanent channels of industry, cre table to the intelligence of the nation, and the advancement of our co mercial prosperity.—*May* 25. EVAN HOPKINS.

PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Your readers must not suppose that the discharging of the men is an indi tion that the company had stopped the proceedings in the colony; it was the thing that could be done under the existing circumstances. I recommended M Bland to reduce the establishment to the smallest possible compass for the time bei and wait to hear what were the directors' real intentions.

The company have very valuable premises, and complete melting and assaying tablishments in Melbourne; also offices at the gold fields, ready for any extens operations. This company, as far as the proceedings in the colony were concern started and prepared for *bona fide* operations, and still may become a permanent fitable undertaking. If it fails, and becomes classed amongst the questionable jobb schemes, the fault will be in London, and not with the agents in the colony. T blame has been hitherto on this side of the water, and not in the colony. Enough been done already to damage the welfare of the undertaking, and bring it into dis pute. Let us hope that the directors, for the sake of themselves as well as the shar holders, will in future behave more faithful and attentive to those who are interest with the affairs of the company in the colony, and endeavour to restore the respe and confidence which it did command.—*May* 25. EVAN HOPKINS.

WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I beg to request the favour of your allowing space in your Journal for th following observations upon the gross and groundless charges brought against th company by an anonymous writer in your columns, signing himself "A Cornishman."

1. The number of Cornishmen sent out under agreement by this company were 12 including one boy, and not 18. Three boys petitioned the company to be allowed a favour to go to the mines with their fathers; this was conceded, a free pass out was granted them, and on their being invalided, the company bore the cost their passage home, per steam-packet, to Liverpool, and thence to their homes Cornwall.

2. The account of each man has been overdrawn, and that, too, without adding their accounts the cost of their provisions during the whole term they were in the company's service, and which the company was justly entitled to charge. The three boys above mentioned also lived at the cost of the company from the time of their leaving England up to the time of their reaching Cornwall again.

3. None of the men have placed the company in a position to plead the invalidity of their agreements; and it is wholly false that the company have evaded the settlement of their accounts upon such, or any other grounds.

4. So far from this being the case, the directors, in addition to the payment of the agreed wages in full, have given gratuities to the widows of the men who died in their service.

5. The seven persons who were landed at Liverpool were not packed off without a penny in their pockets to travel home. During the time the men were at Liverpool, they had every attention they could require, and a medical officer to attend to them at the company's expense. The men were most impatient to get away home, and consent was given to their doing so, only upon learning from their surgeon that there was no impropriety in their going. The men were then paid 2*l.* 10*s.* each, which they themselves considered sufficient to take them home, and selected their own mode of conveyance.

6. The other men landed at Southampton were sent to Cornwall by the late superintendent and captain, before even communicating to the directors the fact of their arrival in England.

7. The claims of the late superintendent, Mr. James Eddy, and the chief mining captain, Mr. Roberts, are now contested by the company in actions at law; upon these grounds, amongst others—1. That the sickness on the mine had is origin in the gross negligence and improper conduct of those two officers.—2d. That according to evidence taken before the authorities in Veraguas, these parties wilfully misrepresented the value of the ores, and sent home unfair samples.

8. The last paragraph contains the only facts upon which your correspondent (whose knowledge of the real facts, and disposition to pervert them, would appear sufficient to identify him with one or the other of the parties named) has founded his misstatements. No notice will in future be taken of any anonymous communications, as all interested persons may at any time obtain every information, and examine all accounts, by applying at the offices of the company, No. 11, New Broad-street.

11, *New Broad-street, May* 26. W. L. WEBB, Sec.

GOLD COMPANIES.

SIR,—Mr. Guedalla, in his observations on the conduct of the directors of the Albion Gold Company, made very strong assertions in reference to the formation of gold companies. He stated, "That the system adopted by most of these companies was little better than 'thimble rigging.' If the fault had been with only one company, they might have overlooked it as a 'black sheep;' but they were all alike." If this is true, what a lamentable state of depravity our London merchants have fallen to! Where are we to find honest men to carry on distant enterprise with satisfaction to the public? Mr. Guedalla recommends all the original allottees of these companies to take proceedings against the directors, for obtaining money on false representations, or for not fulfilling the conditions stipulated in their prospectuses. The public are now getting ripe for the necessary *exposé* of these fraudulent schemes, and if they cannot recover the whole of the first deposit, they will at least stop further calls, excepting in such companies which may be found on examination worthy of support. Every honest Englishman, who has an interest in such matters, ought to aid Mr. Guedalla in his endeavours to crush such unprincipled bodies, and their deceptive schemes and representations.—*Regent's-park, May* 25. A LOOKER-ON.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ENGLAND—MR. CALVERT.

SIR,—I am glad to see, by a perusal of your last Journal, that Mr. N. Ennor is still alive. What a relief it would be to some men's minds (mines) if he were suddenly to become deaf, dumb, or blind! How much more placidly mining would go on in the vicinity of Cornhill (not forgetting his particular friends in Pall-Mall), if steps were taken to keep him from examining non-dividend paying mines! However, let that be as it may; I only wish Mr. Ennor would take a trip to North Wales: he would confer a great benefit upon the real mineral resources of the district, by assisting to expose and upset the many schemes that Wales at the present time is unwittingly the victim of. I believe Wales possesses many lead and copper lodes, as well as that some localities contain gold; for I have seen the gold in small threads appearing to traverse the quartz broken off the solid mountain rock, and although there was very little to be seen on the surface, yet I could attest positively as to its existence. I cannot see the basis upon which the old fiery and fossil school denounce all gold mining, and state that it will cost 40*s.* to get 20*s.* worth of gold; as, according to that, we should be led to infer that as the richness of the ore increased, so in proportion did the cost of extraction. This is an absurdity upon the face of it; but I am inclined to believe and hope that some man will be found who is able to extract a little cheaper than the old school, thereby making available a much larger amount of gold ore of a poorer quality.

But there are two things I would call attention to, in defence of Mr. Calvert, which are facts not to be disputed—First: Mr. Ennor's allusion to gold in Castle Dinas. When Mr. Calvert's report was printed in your valuable Journal, I read it with the

greatest care and attention, but I could not see any allusion to gold being in any of the lodes; I therefore took it for granted that there was no gold worth working there. At a subsequent period, many people said that Mr. Calvert had found 2 ozs. per ton in the Castle Dinas lode stuff. Wishing to know the truth of this, I sent a person quietly to Mr. Calvert's offices. His answer was this—that he had found, upon assaying some stuff from Dinas Corner lode (which is very distorted), about 2 dwts. per ton, but he did not consider the regular lodes would contain anything.

In the second instance, I shall refer to one of your correspondent's letters of last week, signed "Observer." Who is this unbelieving "Observer," who is always asking the question—is this or that true? and who seems to have such hatred towards Mr. Calvert. Let him openly declare his name, and not throw stones from behind his curtain in Regent's-park. I should have thought, after the admirable letter of "Stilton," that he would have been quite ashamed of himself. I suspect from the talent with which that letter was written, and the place from which it was dated, that "Stilton" owes his birthplace to Wales. I shall now, for the edification of "Observer," just give him the sum and substance of the evidence of a very respectable and seemingly disinterested witness, whom I heard in the famous case of "Gilt Lead *v.* Nuggets." Mr. Wyldsmith, the manager of the firm of Messrs. Elkington and Co., stated that previous to the grand exhibition of gold in Leicester-square, Mr. Wyld called at their establishment, and asked him if they could cast models of nuggets; and when cast, if he could gild them. He finally agreed to gild a quantity of lead for him. Mr. Wyld said, "You will make as much haste as possible: put on extra hands; get the men to sit up all nightand work, rather than they shall not be done by Whit-Monday, and I will give you my cheque when they are finished; but you must be particularly cautious that they shall be done as secretly as possible." Now, I say that if Mr. Wyld chooses to have so many pieces of lead gilt, and that Mr. Calvert is the unfortunate owner of the originals from which they were copied, what has that to do with the subject of gold in England. A WELSHMAN.

New Road, May 24.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ANTIMONY ORES.

SIR,—In the leading article which appears in your Journal of last Saturday, upon the subject of metals and their statistics, the following paragraph occurs:—"We are told that antimony—a metal now almost exclusively brought from the Island of Borneo, in the Indian Archipelago—has risen from between 6*s.* and 10*s.* per ton to 5*l.* or 6*l.*—a rise attributed to the advance in freights. During the last war, antimony produced from the Trewether Mine, in Cornwall, where lodes of it still exist, sold as high as 80*l.* per ton. The antimony of Borneo is 25 per cent. more pure, and even with the recent advance is vastly below the war price of that mineral."

As the supply of English antimony has now become an object of national importance, I beg to point out to you an error which is conveyed in the above extract. You state—"The antimony of Borneo is 25 per cent. more pure, and, even with the recent advance, is vastly below the war price of that mineral." This passage is, in my opinion, somewhat obscure; but if it implies that the Old Trewether antimony ore possesses 25 per cent. less metal than the Borneo, the following assays will remove that impression:—

OLD TREWETHER ANTIMONY.

By Messrs. Longmaid and Son:—Antimony, 73 per cent.; lead, nil.; silver, 2 ozs. 2 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

By Mr. C. W. Heaton:—Antimony, 64·27; lead, a trace.

BORNEO ANTIMONY.

By Messrs. Longmaid and Son:—Antimony, first quality, 61·3; second quality, 24·1.

There are two qualities in the bulk of this ore imported, and the mean of their total results will show about 42½ per cent. of metal; but, upon enquiry, I have been informed by a competent authority, that the average may be taken at 50 per cent. These results, therefore, prove that the Old Trewether antimony ore contains about 20 per cent. more metal than the bulk which is supplied from Borneo. There are two other points connected with the supply of the foreign ore which should be taken into consideration by the antimony smelter—viz., whether they can obtain the necessary future quantity from Borneo; and, if so, whether they can influence the parties to continue that supply at the old rate of 12*l.* per ton, now that freights have advanced from 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton. It is quite certain that no shipper will be content to lose the difference which that increase in the price of freight will be certain to entail upon him, and hence the smelters will be compelled to seek elsewhere for their ore. The Old Trewether, during the last war, was the only large and permanent source from whence a home supply was obtained, and that mine again presents, under somewhat similar circumstances, the only available means of satisfying the demands of the English market for antimony. The quantity of that description of ore which has been already raised, and also that which has been otherwise discovered, leaves no doubt that, whatever may be the requirements of the English manufacturers, the Old Trewether can raise enough for them in each month, without the necessity of their seeking elsewhere for a supply, and at much lower rates than those which foreign contractors will be compelled to ask. Independent of the antimony which the Old Trewether is raising, it is a matter of interest to know that large quantities of rich silver-lead ore are daily being brought to surface, the quality of which is shown by the following certificates:—

By Mr. J. Mitchell:—71 per cent. of lead; 14 ozs. of silver per ton.

By Mr. G. B. du Maurier:—74 1-5th per cent. of lead.

Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, May 26. OSMUND LEWIS, Chairman.

THE BANDON BARYTES AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As a great deal of misconception appears to exist as to the market for the sale of sulphate of barytes, and as your Dublin correspondent of last week appears to labour under a similar delusion, I will mention a few other purposes to which it is applied, besides the adulteration of white paint.

In the plate-glass manufactures it is extensively used. By calico printers and paper stainers, as well as in the potteries, a large consumption takes place, and latterly quantities have been used on the Continent in connection with the crystallisation of beet-root sugar; and as I am aware that many parties are purchasers who are not in either of these trades, doubtless there are other uses for it, with which the public are not generally acquainted.

I am aware that sulphate of barytes, though strongly impregnated with oxide of iron, and in many cases with manganese, is largely found; but it is very important that your readers should understand that, as an adulteration, it is perfectly useless in the state it is generally found; and to purify it for manufacturing purposes requires an expensive chemical process by roasting in sulphuric acid. It is this perfect freedom from impurity which makes the ores raised by the Bandon Barytes Mining Company so valuable, and causes them to find ample demand for all they can raise; and as their ores do not require an expensive process of purification, and can be raised at a cost of a few shillings per ton, it can be easily supposed that they are enabled to undersell other producers; and the strongest proof that can be adduced of the demand is that within 15 months upwards of 3500 tons have been sold in Liverpool by the late proprietors. It is this knowledge of the value and future prospects of the undertaking which has caused the company to take so fair a stand in the market. It is divested of every principle of a speculation; and parties will readily invest in what is simply a manufacturing and trading company, when they would think twice before they would lock up their money in a mining speculation.

One thing the shareholders may rest to be perfectly satisfied about, and that is that the directors of the company know their market; and any efforts, either of producers or other parties, will fail to prevent the sale of an article of unexampled purity and low price.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER: *City, May* 26.

CROSS-GILL HEAD CONSOLS MINE, CUMBERLAND.

SIR,—In consequence of having of late received several communications from parties at a distance, making enquiries respecting the prospects of this mine, and not having myself much time at present for letter-writing, your kindness in inserting the following few particulars in your next Journal will much oblige, as it may, perhaps, serve to satisfy some of the enquiries made.

Cross-Gill Head Consols Mine is situated at the foot of the Cross Fell Mountain, about eight miles south from Alston, in moorland belonging to the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and adjoins several mines which formerly were very rich in lead ores. The far-famed Cross Fell, Douks, Broad Mea, Calvert, Tees Head Consols, and the Swathbeck Mines, surround the sett; in fact, the Broad Mea Mines are in its eastern part.

The operations are at present chiefly confined to a part called the Cross-Gill Head cross-vein, which produces both lead and copper ores of superior quality. There are several other veins traversing the sett, which is not yet explored in those parts. I would strongly recommend the committee of management to push forward the 17 fathom level south, towards the Tees Head Consols Mine, where, and about the boundary of these two setts, some of the veins which were so rich at the Cross-Fell, Broad Mea, Calvert, and other mines, intersect the cross-vein, at the junction of which rich deposits of ores may reasonably be expected. The heaps of lead ore, and the rich accumulations of gossan, both underground and at surface, decorated with yellow copper ore, and green carbonates and oxides of copper, speak loudly of future success.

But how, it might with propriety be asked, came this mine, with such favourable indications, to be forsaken by the ancients? I reply, that this question might have been better answered at the time of the abandonment. The same question, with equal fitness, might also be advanced respecting the Tees Side Mines, which laid dormant for upwards of 25 years, with rich ribs of solid lead ore, from 6 to 15 inches wide, in the backs, bottoms, and sides of the levels.

The mines here formerly were chiefly wrought by the labourers themselves (who, perhaps, had but little other means of procuring a livelihood) by means of levels driven in under the hills, and the stuff brought to surface by tram-waggons; but where circumstances and situations would not admit of this mode of operating, and the ore had to be drawn up through deep shafts by means of manual labour, the mines, except in cases of extreme richness, and high prices realised for the ores, soon became abandoned.—*Tees Side Mines, May* 20. JOSEPH COLLOM.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).

SIR,—Being a constant reader of your Journal, I have observed repeated letters under this head, and knowing something of the concern, I beg a small space to make a few remarks, which may serve to caution some of those who may be connected therewith. Three weeks since, a latter appeared from a person calling himself "A Native of Cornwall." No doubt, when the notice was posted and all things ready, my native walked over the course, perhaps after breakfasting with the intelligent man he did not know an hour before. He goes from there to Ivy Tor, astounded with the prospects, and believes it to be Wheal Fortune lode. I beg to tell my native that Wheal Fortune lode is a quarter of a mile further north of the Ivy Tor lode, which I have proved by the instruments; and although it is not a continuation of the same, from the cross-courses passing from one lode to the other, I would as soon take the chance of a parallel lode as though it were, which has been proved to a demonstration in Poldice, Wheal Maiden, Consols, and the United Mines, all of which are productive on the same cross-course.

In reference to the Ivy Tor, I never had but one opinion of that mine. I told them in my first report, that as soon as they had sunk so deep as to get under the hard overlap into more congenial ground, they would have copper. They have accomplished that, and I have no doubt in the next level good returns will be made.

But to come to Wheal Fortune again. The week after the former, another letter appeared, from "One of the Committee," who is clever in some instances, but in this strange affair his skill is baffled.

I should not have intruded on your columns had it not been for a letter in your Journal of last week, from "An Advocate for Legitimate Mining" (if he may be termed so), wherein he states:—"Why should our worthy committeeman so attempt to mislead his constituency, by concealing from them the important fact that the party who was compensated for the ground is not lord of the minerals." If that be the fact, I should like to know who is lord of the minerals, or what right he has to claim any mineral besides tin. Neither the former nor the present company, which this writer alludes to, it always struck me, ever had a sett or a mine. No doubt, many years ago, the lessors had the bounds for tin, and by cutting up a turf, and renewing them every year, they still claim them. At that time, very probably, a great deal of the land was waste; since which, however, it has been taken in and cultivated, and the lord of that land has the right to all minerals, except tin, which the bounder claims.

I am rather surprised that the first promoters should have applied to the bounder for a grant so unusual in the present day, particularly when their object was for copper. Should tin be met with, the bounder could be always compelled, without further agreement, to take customary dues; but I have never seen any tin, school, or anything to indicate it, where I should work; and I should not be afraid to guarantee the company against the bounder for 6*d.* a year.

The fact is, the company, as I before stated, has no mine or lode more than 15 fathoms deep in Mr. Knapman's land. I advised the agent, before the shaft was sunk or timbered, or the engine on the spot, to get Mr. Dunning's land, and carry on their operations there, where I believed the champion lode would be found; and when the cross-cut north was driven under Mr. Dunning's field, and the water let down, it confirmed me in my opinion.

I advise any company who may choose to work it as a mine (and it will make plenty of copper, but there must be an outlay first), to take a lease from Mr. Dunning—he has all the lodes in his land: he is lord of the soil, and lord of the minerals—and then they will have a mine.—*Sticklepath, May* 23. WM. HEATH.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The rumours which have been circulated with reference to this unfortunate undertaking are of such a character, that in justice to the shareholders, as well as to themselves, the committee of management ought either to convene a meeting forthwith, for the purpose of explaining the position of the company, or offer some explanation through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal. There cannot be a doubt but the property has been most wretchedly managed from the commencement, and that the committees have for the most part been composed of men in whom the shareholders have had no confidence. I except the chairman and one or two others, who have shown every disposition to further the interests of the company. But amongst the present shareholders is a class of men incapable of assisting any management in carrying out honest and legitimate views. Some have possessed themselves of free shares, and others have picked them up at "stag" prices—hold them because there are no purchasers, and are deaf to the payment of calls. I repeat that I have great confidence in the candour and ability of the chairman and a few others, but I think it is their duty to relieve the anxiety of those who have long been shareholders, and are in a position to pay any necessary and legal demands upon them. That the chairman has had great difficulties to contend with I readily admit, and I can see no hope of success unless there be a radical change in the character of the adventurers, by the peremptory forfeiture of shares upon which their calls remain unpaid. The chairman must see that the shareholders are in a very difficult position; and will, I trust, endeavour to assist them to the utmost of his ability. A SHARE DEALER.

City, May 24.

LAW TO PROTECT MINING INTERESTS IN VENEZUELA.—Rich silver and gold mines having been discovered some time back at Carripano, Duaca, and Turnario, the Congress of the Republic has been discussing a law to protect the mining interest, and to promote the working of the mines. The law has passed the Senate, and has received two readings in the House without opposition. The following are the particulars embraced in it:—The executive is empowered to give grants of mines to persons applying to work them. This grant insures the property of the mine for ever to the grantee, and from that moment the mine can be transferred, or conveyed, as any other real estate, not being subject to forfeiture for any cause whatever, but held as any other property. The mine can be sold or disposed of in parts, or in any other manner, without any further consent from the Government. Those who are now in possession of mines by concessions or declarations, given previous to the passage of this law, will be full proprietors, without further formalities, after the day of the promulgation of the law, no previous report, measurement of lands, or other preliminary steps, being necessary. The miners and other persons employed, and common labourers at the mines, are free from any military service, and all municipal taxes or services. The yield of mines worked in Venezuela will be free for 20 years from all duties or taxation, national or municipal; which time is to be reckoned from the day this law is published. This exemption includes the toll paid on roads. No import duty will be exacted on machinery, tools, apparatus, or any other utensils imported for the working of mines. Proprietors of mines who should establish in Venezuela smelting furnaces to work and separate the metals from their ores, will receive from the Executive three miles of land contiguous to the mine, or in any other place they should prefer, that they may establish on them the necessary offices and buildings. The gold and silver, the product of the mines worked in Venezuela, will only pay when coined, as mint duty, 5 per cent. for the gold, and 2½ per cent. for the silver. No other duty is ever to be exacted.

MINING IN NEW GRANADA.—A prospectus has just been issued by a company for working mines, and otherwise developing a property on the rivers Bebara and Bebarama, and their tributaries, in the province of Choco, New Granada. The company has secured a large tract of valuable mineral territory, extending over 100,000 acres, and which has been transferred to trustees, comprising the mining lands between the rivulets San Antonio and San Miguel. An extensive tract on the Atrato side of the Fauchigado, lying between the larger and smaller rivulets. The whole of the banks of the rivulet Cuia, which runs into the Boyaja River. An extensive tract lying on the River Bebarama, including the mountain of the same name. That portion of the Quebrada, or rivulet Sebaletas, which falls into the Nemota, with its banks and adjacent lands. The whole of the river and banks of the Puné, and both banks of the rivulet Sabaletas, which falls into the Bebarama. It is stated that rich deposits of gold and platina are to be found on the estate, and in addition valuable mines of silver have been discovered. It is also expected that a large profit will be derived by purchasing gold from the natives. The capital proposed to be raised is 200,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, 2*s.* 6*d.* to be paid on application, for which optional certificates will be issued, entitling the bearer by a further payment of 17*s.* 6*d.* at any time within 12 months, when they will bear 5 per cent. interest, guaranteed from the date of payment. Favourable reports have been published from Mr. W. Bray, Mr. A. A. Halsey, and Gen. Mosquera, and to which we shall more fully allude to in our next Journal.

COAL MINING IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—A company has been provisionally registered, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 800 shares, of 25*l.* each, under the title of the Nailstone Coal Company, with the object of working some coal seams, said to be exceedingly valuable, and known, by boring, to extend under 400 acres of land at Nailstone, in Leicestershire. There are two seams; the upper one 110 yards from surface, 4 ft. thick; the other 20 yards below, 8 ft. thick. The coal is said to be of good quality, and from the proximity of the property to the Leicester and Swannington Railway, a ready and cheap transit is offered to London, all the central manufacturing districts, and all the sea ports on the eastern coast. The vastly increasing demand for coal, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes, renders every new winning of even national importance, and the one under notice must, with proper management, return a fair profit on the capital invested.

Much regret is felt by the parties interested in establishing the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, at the removal of Edwin Ward Jackson, Esq., of Norton, from the scene of his very useful labours, to reside in London: many friends, who highly appreciated his meritorious exertions, had hoped that, being of an old Yorkshire family, he would have remained among them, and continued his important services, not only in advancing the intellectual progress of the industrious classes, but also in developing the mineral resources of the county; as, when it is considered that the hitherto neglected and unexplored district of Cleveland is now proved to contain large deposits of ironstone, an amount of traffic and success may fairly be anticipated for the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, not exceeded by any of equal length in the north of England.

IRON SCREW STEAMERS AND SHIPS.—There is a great demand for iron ships, and our local builders are all very busy. Messrs. Cato, Miller, and Co., have on hand a clipper ship, of 1300 tons, for the Australian trade, another of 1200 tons, three of from 350 to 400 tons each, a screw steamer of 500 tons, and a pleasure yacht of 60 tons, altogether eight vessels, with an aggregate register of 4800 tons. Messrs. Vernon and Son have six vessels on hand, three of them screw steamers and three sailing vessels.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The great room in Madame Tussaud's Exhibition has lately undergone great improvement, nearly all the dresses of the principal groups have been entirely changed, particularly that which represents Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This dress is composed of the finest English manufactured lace, embroidered with gold, the pattern being new, and of the most costly description. Many others have also been renovated, and the whole room has now a most magnificent appearance.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

UNION TIN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at Mr. Manuel's offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,

Mr. CHARLES in the chair.

Mr. MANUEL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last ordinary and special general meetings, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said he considered they were progressing most satisfactorily at the mines, although at the present time they were in want of capital. At the last meeting it was proposed to raise an additional capital by the issue of shares at par; this appeal had not been responded to so fully as he could have wished, notwithstanding with only six heads working they had sold in two months tin amounting to 364*l.*, and the mine never presented a more promising appearance. It would, therefore, be for the meeting to decide upon some measure to be adopted with a view of discharging the existing liabilities. He would now call upon the secretary to read the captain's report.—Mr. MANUEL then read the following report:—

May 20.—The engine-house will be completed in about a fortnight. We are cutting out abundance of tin ground in the 20 fathom level, and shall be in a good position for making returns of tin by the time the new engine is ready for stamping. There is but little doubt in my mind but that we shall be able to declare dividends in a few months after we resume stamping. We shall also have the eastern ground to operate upon at the same time.—J. WEBB.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the number of stamps now at work?

Mr. MANUEL said at the present time they were stopped, but six had been producing at the rate of 182*l.* per month; but when the engine was completed they could work 24 heads, and they had tinstuff sufficient to supply them for many years. He had no doubt, when the engine was completed, they would pay at least 15*l.* per cent. in the shape of dividends.

The subjoined statement of accounts was then submitted:—

Balance from last account	£804	1 10	
Mine cost for January	190	5 1	
" " February	164	16 0 = £1159	2 11
Tin ores sold		364	4 5
Leaving balance against the mine		£794	18 6

Mr. BROAD said, in consequence of the new shares, which were offered *pro rata* to the shareholders at par, not being taken up, and as the existing liabilities rendered it necessary to take some measures for their liquidation, he would propose, as the new shares were not taken at the 20*s.* each, and the liabilities of the mine must be paid, as the creditors were pressing for a settlement, that the new shares be now offered to the present shareholders at 10*s.* each, to be paid on or before the 30th inst.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Charles, Edge, Davis, Wood, Lambert, Hunfrays, and Marshall, were elected the committee of management for the ensuing two months.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman for his able and impartial manner in conducting the business of the meeting, and his general urbanity to the shareholders.

Mr. CHARLES, in suitable terms, acknowledged the compliment.

It was stated that about 1200 of the new shares were taken by the adventurers present.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on the 20th inst.,

Mr. JAMES REID in the chair.

The following is an abstract of the report of the committee:—

That the mine was progressing satisfactorily; the monthly costs had greatly diminished, while the returns of copper ore were gradually increasing. The steam-grinder had been put to work; the stamps, in connection with the water-wheel, had likewise been finished; the stamp-floors, and all other necessary floors for dressing the ore, halvans, slimes, &c., had been completed, and, in consequence, the hands at surface had been considerably lessened. The agency, engineering, and other surface expenditure, for some months to come, is estimated at 266*l.* 10*s.* per month. The tut-work expenditure had been reduced from about 670*l.* to 370*l.* per month; at the same time, all necessary work was being carried on for the opening and development of the mine. The tribute account, on the other hand, has been increased from about 170*l.* to nearly 400*l.* per month. At the time of Mr. Reid's visit, there were 37 pitches working, at from 4*s.* to 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*, and one at ⅜*d.* The 70 and 80 fm. levels, west of Reid's, continue as good as ever; the ore raised from these levels was far above the average produce of the county. Two winzes had been sunk from the 112—one about 7 fms., the other about 9 fms.; a large lode had been cut in each—one 4 feet, the other from 8 to 9 feet wide, producing from 3 to 6 tons of ore per fm. This was very important, as showing the highly-mineralised character of the ground below the 112. All the engines were in good working order. Stevens's apparatus for consuming the smoke was being applied to two of the boilers, and would shortly be in operation; it is expected to make a great saving in fuel. A stock account was forwarded to the committee every month, with full particulars of all goods supplied, and in what manner disposed of. All goods above the the value of 5*l.*, for the use of the mine, were now ordered by the committee, and entered in their minute-book. The committee considered the prospects of the adventure were most favourable. The improvements were gradual; and from the knowledge the agents now possessed as to the run of the lodes, they were not likely to be expending money unprofitably in the future development of the mines.

Capt. John Lyle's report was read, will be found in our Mining Correspondence.

Mr. SMITH said there was one remark in Capt. Lyle's letter that he really could not agree with, nor could he allow it to pass without notice, and expressing his surprise that Capt. Lyle should have made precisely the same statement upwards of twelve months ago that he did now—namely, that the mine would for the future pay its expenses. He (Mr. Smith) distinctly remembered Capt. Lyle stating to the shareholders, with the greatest confidence, that the mine must at that period pay, instead of which they now found themselves, after a lapse of twelve months, still further in debt.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that, notwithstanding the expectations of Capt. Lyle, the company was in a much better position than it had ever been, and was progressing very satisfactorily; the expenses were decreasing, while the supply of ore was considerably on the increase. The tutwork alone had been reduced from 670*l.* to 370*l.*, nearly one-half.

The SECRETARY then submitted the subjoined statement of accounts:—

Balance last account	£ 6	3 7		
Calls received	3341	0 4		
Ore sold, January	714	9 11		
Ditto, February	1163	10 11		
Ditto, March	1049	9 4		
Back carriage	93	6 1		
Loan to purser	217	6 11 =	£6585	7 1
Mine cost, January	£1245	12 0		
Sundries	51	11 4		
Interest	1	3 0		
Mine cost, February	1207	9 1		
Sundries	51	0 0		
Mine cost, March	1112	10 1		
Sundries	51	0 0		
Dues	88	19 1		
Loan paid	389	6 2		
Merchants' bills	1993	16 10 =	6192	7 7
Leaving balance in hands of bankers			£ 392	19 6
LIABILITIES.				
Merchants' bills unpaid	£4130	11 4		
Dues	270	2 1		
Loan—Martin, Stone, & Co.	500	0 0		
Loan—purser	217	6 11 =	£5418	0 4
ASSETS.				
Balance at bankers	£ 392	19 6		
Calls unpaid	1962	15 0		
Back call	6	10 0		
Back carriage	30	16 3		
Subslst advanced	1014	0 0		
Spare materials	400	0 0 =	3807	0 9
Balance against the mine			£1610	19 7

A SHAREHOLDER observed that the amount for which the ore was sold would go a great way towards meeting the balance, and he thought there was every reasonable probability to hope for future success.

Great complaint was made by several shareholders present of the heavy amount in arrear for calls. The meeting considered that the shareholders so in arrear were treating their co-adventurers with extreme unfairness, and that peremptory steps ought to be taken to obtain payment; more particularly as the parties were in a position to pay.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the call made three months ago had certainly not been responded to as it ought to have been, and some measures must be taken to enforce payment.

Mr. STEWART then moved, that all shares upon which the call in arrear is not paid on or before the 3d June next, be absolutely forfeited.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. BEVAN moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and committee. He was quite sure, whatever might be the disappointment of shareholders in the success of the undertaking, they had the utmost confidence in the management.—Seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the business of the meeting terminated.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAME in the chair.

After the preliminary proceedings, the CHAIRMAN said that, owing to ill health, he should not be able so efficiently to perform his duties as he wished, and he must, therefore, throw himself on their kind indulgence; and, with their permission, Mr. Smith (of the firm of Amory, Travers, and Smith, solicitors to the company) would read the report which had been submitted by M. Grimaldi, the gerant, to the meetings which had severally been held in Paris on the 20th, 24th, and 27th of April, and would place them in possession of all the accounts which had been laid before the general meeting at Paris by the gerant.

Mr. SMITH observed that, according to the constitution of the present company, there were two classes of shares held here and abroad, some of them being preference shares, and entitled to receive a dividend before any of the ordinary shareholders could obtain anything. It would be seen from the gerant's report that, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of French law respecting companies *en commandite*, no books had been kept in Paris. Apologising for its length, Mr. Smith proceeded to read it.

From this verbose document, it appeared that the organisation of the Mieres establishment was long and difficult—that up to the time (in 1850) when the works were delivered there was not in store coals, coke, or timber, and this at a period when supplies were difficult to be had. The iron mines had been so neglected that they were denounced, consequently lost, so that it was necessary to obtain ores from other places. Of the iron which was in stock nine-tenths of it was unsaleable. Eight new coke ovens had been constructed, and a Belgian one, after the grand marquet sys-

tem. The iron-works had been perfectly remoddled, all the furnaces rebuilt, two puddling and a heating furnace were in course of erection, and a Nasmyth's hammer, or Marteau pilon. They were now erecting rolling-mills, and, in fact, if they had a larger capital the capabilities of the property could be more adequately developed. The average production for the year amounted to 1500 tons of iron. The report proceeded by attempting a laboured explanation of the fact that books had not been kept, and concluded by recommending the creation of further capital to extend the works. The assets of the company amounted to 16,634,414 reals, and the debts 1,153,713 reals.

Mr. SMITH said they would observe from this the property was not in so bad a condition as M. Grimaldi was pleased to represent it. It would be seen that during the last three years the mines had returned about 33,000*l.*; M. Grimaldi had been able to repay himself the capital of 16,000*l.*, and 11,000*l.* advances. From the *precis verbal* it appeared that immediately after the meeting of 27th April—in fact, the very next day—M. Grimaldi had thought fit to resign. At the previous meeting their directors, Messrs. Cunninghame and Mackenzie had protested against the report and the accounts there submitted, and he trusted that the English shareholders would support those gentlemen in their efforts to protect the interest of those connected with them.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if it was correct that M. Grimaldi had repaid his advance of 16,000*l.*, and still held his shares.

Mr. SMITH stated that at the meeting held in Paris M. Grimaldi had qualified himself for over 4000 shares.

After some discussion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Michael Forristall, John Graham, and Josiah Wilkinson, was appointed to co-operate with the directors as to the best course to be adopted at the general meeting, to be held in Paris on the 17th proximo.—The usual complimentary votes having been passed, the meeting separated.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday,

Mr. CROWNE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said he would call upon Mr. Sheppard, who had taken a very great interest in the affairs of the association, to explain the object of the present meeting.

Mr. SHEPPARD said they had met to discuss a proposition that had been made to, and accepted by, Mr. Oxenford. It was generally known that this property was in the hands of three trustees, of whom Mr. Oxenford was the only survivor, and he had advanced money and incurred liabilities to the extent of 35,000*l.*, and this amount having become a matter for litigation, which must be injurious to all parties, he had stepped in to see if an arrangement could be effected, subject to the approval of the shareholders. It had been proposed to pay Mr. Oxenford 35,000*l.*, for which sum he had agreed to deliver the whole of the property up, free from all liabilities; and it was contemplated raising a sufficient amount properly to develope the mines, and pay 10,000*l.* down to Mr. Oxenford, he having agreed to take that amount, and retain a lien on a portion of the property, until the total sum was discharged by instalments. As they could not finally settle with Mr. Oxenford until a general meeting of shareholders had been called to sanction the proceedings of a committee to be appointed, they intended upon the present occasion to submit a resolution to that effect. The property was of great extent, exceeding, he believed, 16,000 acres of freehold land, abounding in mineral wealth. The River Soco runs through the estate, which it was well-known abounded with diamonds, and, in addition, there was a very large plant upon the property, the whole of which would be handed to them, free from all liability, upon the payment of only 10,000*l.* The property could not be said to have been worked for some time, for want of sufficient capital; and yet, as far as it had been carried on, it had nearly paid its own way, and, therefore, he thought he was justified in saying this property was second to none in the Brasils. The shares of the St. John del Rey Company were at one time as low as 5*s.* per share, but by the employment of an increased capital they had risen to 30*l.*; although, he believed, the extent of their land was not to be compared with the National Brazilian. There were different ways in which they could raise the money, if they had the consent of the shareholders; but all he proposed at the present meeting was to submit a resolution to empower a committee to take means for carrying out the object in view. He would, therefore, propose, "That the meeting, fully concurring in the views expressed, appoint a committee of four of the shareholders, for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements consequent on the re-constitution of the company under the management of a new direction."

Mr. BATES seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Bates for their indefatigable exertions in bringing the proceedings to so satisfactory a conclusion.

SUE RIVER COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Lime-street, on Monday,—Mr. H. M. KEMSHEAD in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said the first business they had to bring before the notice of the meeting was the directors' report, which the secretary would read; after which he (the chairman) would address a few observations to the shareholders upon the present position and future prospects of the company. The following report was then read:—

In convening the first annual general meeting of the Sue River Company, the directors regret that is not in their power to make to the shareholders a favourable report of their properties in Jamaica. Shortly after the establishment of the company your directors sent out a small party of Cornish miners, who were placed under the superintendence of Capt. Bennetts, of Mount Vernon, for the purpose of being employed in the investigation of the mining properties on Sue River. Your directors, however, experienced great difficulty in finding a perfectly competent person to embark for Jamaica, and on whose judgment, experience, and integrity they might rely for a complete survey of their mines, and a report which might guide them in their future course. It was not until the close of last year that they arranged with Mr. W. J. Henwood to proceed to Jamaica on a temporary mission for these objects. He was accompanied by six Cornish miners, a smith, a carpenter, and Capt. Richard Hollow, who was to act as future superintendent of the mines, if, after a careful examination, they should prove to be such as would justify the investment of capital.

Immediately on receipt of Mr. Henwood's report, your directors took means for its being printed and circulated, that the earliest information might be conveyed to all the shareholders. In addition to his survey of the Sue River, Mr. Henwood examined other properties offered to the company, and the directors regret that his report upon these is not more encouraging than that of the Sue River itself. The directors have the satisfaction to acquaint the shareholders that they have limited the expenditure in these investigations to as small an amount as possible, and it will be for the shareholders to consider and determine at a future meeting whether further expenditure shall be incurred in the investigation of other properties, or steps shall be taken to carry out the suggestions in Captain Hollow's letter, of terminating the agreement with the miners, and winding up the affairs of the company.

The subjoined is a statement of accounts ending 31st Dec., 1853:—

Capital account	£13,210	10	0		
Interest account	158	1	7	=£ 13,368	11 7
Wright, Armstrong, and Co.	325	18	6		
Law expenses	196	11	11		
London and Westminister Bank (deposit account)	10,000	0	0		
General expenses	99	11	2		
Cash	1,699	9	4		
Passage money and expenses	237	6	0		
Wages	269	11	5		
Live stock account	39	7	0		
Plant, utensils, and machinery	226	15	5		
Jamaica—general expenses	102	15	10		
Salaries	151	5	0	=£ 13,368	11 7

Mr. Henwood, after reporting very fully on the various rocks, ores, operations, &c., concludes by observing that he had given the property the most careful examination; that he had again and again revisited every portion of it where a single fact seemed to offer a possibility of success; and had also given the most serious consideration, as well to everything he had himself observed, as to the remarks of the intelligent captains mentioned in his report (Captains Hollow and Bennetts). The only conclusion at which, with the deepest regret, and the greatest reluctance, he had arrived, was that there was nothing in the property to warrant a further outlay—not a point deserving further investigation. He, therefore, recommended the abandonment of the undertaking, and the withdrawal of the company's force—a recommendation still more strongly forced on him by the inspection of other parts of Jamaica. Mr. Henwood then proceeds with a detailed description of other portions of the property, but as his report has been printed, and placed in the hands of the shareholders, further notice of it here is unnecessary.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting had now heard the report read, and the whole of the facts connected with the proceedings and prospects of the company were before them. He was very sorry to sate that their proceedings so far had not been so successful as they had hoped when they first formed this company. Much as he regretted their position, it was a well-known fact that they were not singular in their want of success; many other Jamaica companies had been equally as unfortunate. Indeed, mining matters were all more or less of a very doubtful character, and no one could tell what was in the bowels of the earth until they had proved them. This company had done so, by sending out a gentleman on whose opinion the directors had every confidence, believing him to be well qualified for the task he was about to undertake. That gentleman had visited the mines, and the shareholders had the whole of his report upon the Sue River mines. He had also visited other properties offered to the company, and had not discovered anything to induce the directors to go to any very great expenditure in further operations. The directors had taken, as it appeared to them, the best course to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion with reference to the property in question, and that was the employment of a gentleman of considerable mining knowledge and abilities. The meeting were aware that in the opinion of Mr. Henwood, the party just referred to, there was nothing to recommend the company to proceed further in the development of the property. The directors themselves were very large *bona fide* shareholders, and they had purchased their shares upon the full faith and expectation that what they had brought before the public would end in very valuable results. Unfortunately their expectations had not been realised; but whether the shareholders would think it desirable, should any prospects of success be held out, to incur expenditure upon any further investigation, or whether they should hold on for a time, or take steps for the winding up the affairs of the company, and distributing the funds in hand, were questions of very considerable importance, and required very serious reflection. The directors would have been very glad to have reported to-day that they had found a mine on their property, and they regretted that it was not in their power to do so: they could not tell the shareholders that which they did not believe themselves. They desired no concealment whatever; they had always been willing, and indeed most anxious, to afford the shareholders the fullest information in their power, and had acted in the most straightforward manner from beginning to end. With these remarks he would conclude, and should be happy to hear the opinion of any shareholder as to the desirability of proceeding further, or the propriety of winding up the company's affairs. Any information that the directors could afford they would be most happy to give, and would also be glad to listen to any suggestion that might be offered by any proprietor.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Jamaica, said he was one of the first in promoting the Sue River Company, and in inducing his friend, Mr. Kemshead, to join in the undertaking; but before writing to his friend upon the subject he had taken the opinion of Capt. Bennetts, who informed him that he had discovered two lodes; and there were specimens on the table, yielding from 20 to 30 per cent of copper. He (Mr. Wright) could not help thinking that they had mines in Jamaica of considerable richness, and that the miners and captains who had been sent out from this country did not understand the geological stratification of Jamaica, or the volcanic disruptions which it was evident had taken place in that colony. He did not say that those who had reported upon the property had not done so conscientiously, but the opinion in Jamaica was that Cornish captains do not understand the nature of mining operations in that colony. In confirmation of these views, he held in his hand a letter which he had received from a gentleman of considerable ability, both as a mining engineer and a geologist, and which, with the permission of the chairman, he would submit to the meeting. He then read the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 18th inst., I beg to state that I should not object to take a journey to Jamaica, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the mineral resources of the Sue River royalties. The terms upon which I would go out and undertake the matter would be these:—A to-and-fro ticket (first class) by steamer placed at my disposal, 50*l.* paid me on sailing, and 50*l.* on my return. For this I would remain in the island about one month, and complete the necessary reports, and, I hope, refute the calumnies which have been heaped promiscuously upon the West Indian mines. I am quite cognisant of the fact that mining captains from Cornwall have been *prejudiced* in their *opinions*, from their not finding lodes with backs and gossan, similar to their own country, and have condemned the country wholesale on that account. A similar instance of bigoted prejudice was perpetrated upon the Irish mines, *en masse*, by Cornish captains. The best and most practical illustration of the fallacy of judging from analogy, and refutation of their opinions, lies in the inspection of the present annual returns from the Irish mines.—

11, *Trinity-street, Bristol, May* 20. THOMAS AUSTIN.

P.S.—I shall be in town on Monday morning, to meet one of the Government mining inspectors, myself and others being appointed arbitrators in a mineral cause. I shall be at No. 23, Parliament-street West, at one o'clock, if you wish to see me.—T. A.

It was evident, from the circumstance of Mr. Austin having been selected as an arbitrator in such a cause, that he was a gentleman of some experience in mining matters. Before the directors came to the determination of winding up the company's affairs, he would suggest that they make a further trial of their property, and that they should engage Mr. Austin to go out and inspect the property. If the directors should think fit to adopt this suggestion, he (Mr. Wright) would willingly pay the whole of the expenses attending it out of whatever dividends he might receive from the company, should they, after such inspection, come to the determination of winding-up. He was himself a large shareholder, having taken at the commencement of the company 1050 shares for himself, and 500 on behalf of his wife, besides which his friends, upon his recommendation, had invested largely in the undertaking. The whole of his shares remained intact; he had never made, or attempted to make, a single shilling by them: it could not, therefore, be said that he had been actuated by selfish motives. He could not but think that there was in Jamaica abundance of mineral wealth, and to him it appeared clear that they only wanted energy and perseverance to obtain it. (Applause.)

Mr. ANDERDON said he rose to perform a pleasing duty, and the proposition he was about to make would, he was satisfied, be as gratifying to the meeting as to himself. He begged, therefore, to move that they should have the further services of their chairman, Mr. Kemshead, as one of the directors, he being the gentleman about to retire from the board by rotation. It was unnecessary to take up the time of the meeting in eulogising the character of their chairman, for that and his abilities were well known and appreciated. He was the mainspring of the company, and his knowledge of mining in Jamaica placed him at the head of the undertaking. If, therefore, he would be good enough to accept the office which had become vacant, he (Mr. Anderdon) was quite sure it would meet with unanimous approval of the meeting, and of the whole body of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said he should have been very glad indeed if his worthy friend had placed the responsible duty of director on some other proprietor. He assured the meeting that he had a most anxious desire to serve the interests of the shareholders, but at the same time it involved a quantum of time which he could ill afford to spare. However, as he had embarked in the undertaking he would, if it was their pleasure, still continue in it, until something more definite was arrived at.—The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. DOUGLAS was proposed as an auditor of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said he need not state that he had very great pleasure in putting the proposition. He was quite sure they could not have selected a gentleman more competent to discharge the duties of auditor, or one who would more carefully examine their accounts, and check them as long as they had accounts to check.

Mr. DOUGLAS expressed his willingness to accept the office, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said it was right he should state that the accounts were made up to the 31st Dec. last; he should be sorry, therefore, for any gentleman to leave the meeting under the impression that they had the same balance in hand at the present time as at that period. There had been various expenses incurred and paid since then, and the balance was now about 400*l.*, but they had still their deposit of 10,000*l.*

A SHAREHOLDER thought it desirable that the shareholders should accept the liberal offer of Mr. Wright, and send out a party to make a further inspection of the property.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors would, of course, take the matter into their most serious consideration. If the letter which Mr. Wright had read was satisfactory, and such as to warrant further operations, the directors would take the necessary steps for that purpose; but if, on the contrary, they did not approve of the course recommended, they would call a special general meeting for the purpose of winding up.

A vote of thanks was then presented to the chairman and directors, for the economy they had observed in their expenditure, and for the anxiety and ability they had shown in the entire management of the company's affairs.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of himself and co-directors, assured the meeting they had done their best for the interests of all parties, and the vote of thanks which had been presented was a proof that they had not abused the confidence reposed in them; indeed, they could not have been better supported than they had been by the general body of shareholders, who were most of them, no doubt, aware that the directors rendered their services gratuitously. Their first and most anxious object had been to find a mine, and if they had not succeeded the fault had not been theirs. It was not, however, their intention to throw away money in useless researches, but if they did think it expedient to make further investigations, to exercise the utmost caution and economy.—The proceedings then terminated.

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday,

Mr. PEGLER in the chair.

Mr. PAYNE (one of the shareholders) wished to have his solicitor in attendance; but, after a very lengthened discussion, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. GREEN (the secretary) then read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, from which we extract the following:—

In April, 1853, the directors forwarded their first despatch to the Colonial Committee, instructing them on the various matters of the company, and sending authority to take possession of the company's freehold land and leasehold collieries, which had been purchased in this country, as stated in the prospectus. Immediately on the formation of the company the directors took the necessary measures for obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, limiting the liability of the shareholders; and the directors have now to inform the shareholders that an Act to incorporate the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company was read a third time and passed by the Sydney Legislature, and received the assent of the Governor on the 24th October last. In April, 1853, the directors purchased and dispatched to Melbourne the screw-steamer *William Miskin*, of 124 tons, with passengers and cargo. Intelligence has been received of her safe arrival, as also that an offer had been made to the Colonial Committee to purchase her for the sum of 8000*l.* In Nov. and Dec. last, the directors received from the Colonial Company replies to the first despatches, from which they learned that the authority to take possession of the Kennington Estate had been acted on. The directors have to regret, that, with many of the elements of success, they have been unable to carry out the full development of their scheme. The design contemplated at the formation of the company remains as good as ever, but the events of the past year all were of a character to frustrate its accomplishment. The influence of political and other circumstances upon the money market interrupted the subscription for the shares, and in order not to draw upon the future, and incur liabilities they did not see the immediate means of meeting, the directors determined to await their time, and to lay before their co-proprietors, at the end of the year, the exact position of the company, a position not only free from liability upon the shareholders, but with assets that, if realised with judgment and discretion, may exceed the total capital of the shares in circulation. Under these circumstances, the directors leave it to the shareholders to determine whether to go on with the undertaking or wind it up.

The financial position of the company is as follows:—

1. *William Miskin* screw-steamer, for which an offer in the colony was made of £3000
2. The Kennington Freehold Estate of 1920 acres, possessing one mile of frontage to the Hunter River, near Newcastle, New South Wales, estimated at a minimum value of 5*l.* per acre, and actually costing the company in money and shares that sum within 400*l.*; the vendors having agreed, in consequence of the objects of the company not being carried out, and the real value of the estate not developed, to relinquish 10,000 shares, being the residue of the consideration originally agreed to be paid 9600

The directors estimate the value of this property at a large sum, considering its favourable position and eligible character, as well as the daily increasing importance of the district. The board have entered into a provisional contract for the sale of 10 acres of this estate, at 50*l.* an acre, for the contruction of wharves and buildings, and for the lease of other portions of the estate for brick-making at a surface rent of 3*l.* per acre and 10 per cent. royalty, and when once a township shall be formed upon it the value of its position will be established. Many circumstances may arise in such a changeful country to enhance its value, whilst it is difficult to foresee one calculated to diminish it. As an example, the following is an extract from the Sydney papers of the 7th December last:—"Progress was making in the formation of the Sydney Railway, and a bill had passed for the construction of the proposed Hunter River Railway; and lands contiguous to the intended routes of these railways had risen enormously, the advance being in some instances 500 per cent." Again, the sale of land immediately opposite to Kennington, on the 24th November last, is reported in the Australian newspapers at 40*l.*, 50*l.*, 60*l.*, 75*l.*, 80*l.*, and 100*l.* per acre, and the Kennington estate, it is to be remembered, consists of 1920 acres.

3. The Ebenezer Collieries, held on lease by the company for 7, 14, or 21 years, at a low royalty, with the option of purchase of the Fee-simple within 12 months at a sum of 4000*l.*

The directors have received a strong confimatory character of the value of this property from the colonial committee, who have advised the immediate purchase of the collieries. It is probable, from their remarks, that this property, either freehold or leasehold, will meet with a ready purchaser in the colony at a considerable profit; but, without estimating on mere conjecture, the directors will take credit for an offer already made to them of 1000*l.* profit, adding to that sum the original cost of 500*l.*, thus calling the value of their contract to lease or purchase 1500

4. Furniture and sundries (say) 100
5. Cash in hand, and available assets 1400

Total	£20600
Liabilities	1600
Balance	£19000

Showing assets of 19,000*l.* against 17,815 shares, the total number in circulation.

The directors, in submitting to their shareholders this report, feel justified in stating that since the company was formed they have not failed to use every effort for its benefit and progress—they have devoted their time to the service of the company without any remuneration, and they think that the shareholders, on considering the difficulties with which they have been beset, and the financial pressure through which the company has passed, will agree that this statement of its proceedings and position is satisfactory. And should it be the pleasure of the shareholders to avail themselves of the directors' services for the winding up, they may rest assured that every vigilance, economy, and care will be exercised in the realisation of their assets.

The subjoined statement of accounts was then submitted:—

Balance-sheet of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company, May, 1854.

Issue of 27,885 shares of 1*l.* paid	£27,885	0	0		
Freight, &c., *William Miskin*	397	9	11		
Loans	5,700	0	0		
Cash received on account of sale of *Golden Queen* steamer	9,000	0	0	=£43,182	9 11
Purchase of Kennington Estate, in cash and shares, as per prospectus	£19,200	0	0		
Purchase of Ebenezer Collieries, as per prospectus	500	0	0		
Purchase of *William Miskin*, screw steamer, seamen's wages, and other expenses	6,204	13	9		
Payments on account of purchase of *Golden Queen* steamer	8,580	0	0		
Law costs, advertisements, stationery, and preliminary expenses	1,636	14	10		
Repayment of loans, with interest	5,822	9	7		
Rent, salaries, and office expenses	545	12	5		
Balance at bankers	700	8	5		
Balance of petty cash	2	10	11	=£43,182	9 11

Balance, 702*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, against which there are sundry debts, amounting to 670*l.*

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the amount paid for the Kennington estate?

Mr. GREEN said it was paid for with 3200*l.* in cash, and 6000 shares, as the vendors had agreed to return 10,000 of the shares if the company was wound up.

Mr. PAYNE, in a virulent attack upon the directors, proposed that a committee of investigation should be appointed to examine the proceedings and accounts from the formation of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said he had not the slightest objection to the committee of investigation, although he believed the matter would be far better settled in the present hands. Although Mr. Payne had been so severe in his remarks respecting the shares issued in payment for the estate, he was one of the largest recipients of those shares; and, in addition, required further compensation, for which he had commenced proceedings at law. The directors had worked hard for above a year and a half without the slightest remuneration.

A very angry discussion having ensued,—

The CHAIRMAN said he was in the hands of the meeting, but the real object ought to be to make as much as possible. In the progress of the affairs, the directors had, from the financial difficulties of the company last year, advanced several thousand pounds, but now they had money enough in hand to pay all liabilities, and there was little doubt but that 20*s.* in the pound would be returned to the shareholders. He was satisfied, if they consulted their own interest, they would allow it to remain in the present hands to be wound up. He should conclude by moving that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. PAYNE moved as an amendment, that a committee of investigation be appointed, which was seconded; but, upon a show of hands, the original motion was carried by a large majority, consequently the company will be wound up under the present direction.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday,

Mr. R. A. RIDDELL in the chair.

Mr. ROOD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

The directors of this company, in their last report, expressed the hope that the erection of Cochran's crushing machinery at the Vauchuse Mine, under the advice and superintendence of Mr. Macdaniel, would enable them to declare a dividend at the present meeting. They have now to report that the failure of that machinery has frustrated the expectation they then entertained. Several trials of the crusher took place in November and December last, when it broke down on three occasions, notwithstanding the extra strong gearing which had been expressly provided by the proprietors of the machine. Mr. Macdaniel had reported that the former trials had greatly fallen short of his expectations, but he was of opinion that the machine was right in principle, and that its defects might be remedied. On the other hand, Capt. Phillips, Mr. Smith, and the resident director, deemed the working of the crusher so unsatisfactory, that they unanimously condemned it as inefficient for the purpose of properly reducing the ore, and on the occasion of the last break-down they strongly urged the board to give orders for its immediate removal, adding that it had also failed at every other mining establishment in Virginia where it had been put up. Acting on this advice, the board ordered it to be removed from the mill-house. On the failure of the crusher, recourse was had to the old 18 stamps, which had not been in operation for four months. These were got to work by the beginning of December, and steps were taken for putting up 24 extra stamps and gearing, which it is expected will be running early in June.

At the close of last year, Capt. Phillips resigned his situation as mining engineer. In his letter to the board on that occasion, he states his reason for taking that step to be the stoppage by Mr. Macdaniel of works which had been in progress, the taking away his men for the purpose of putting up the crusher, which he pronounces a total failure, and the interference with his plans for developing the mine. He adds, "These things have been to me a source of great mortification and disappointment, but in resigning my situation, I beg to remark that though things here at present look a little under the weather, yet the mine, in my estimation, continues to hold as high a place as ever, and I firmly believe whenever the works are carried out to completion, as at first contemplated, this will be one of the best mines in this or any other country. I sincerely hope it will realise a large profit to the shareholders, which I know it to be capable of giving."

The development of the mine proceeds, steadily, under the superintendence of Mr. Bennett, the former head-miner, but with a much diminished staff. The bucks, which are now of great extent, still remained untouched, because the veins being in some places about 50 ft. wide, and containing large masses of soft ore, it is considered hazardous to take them down partially, as they might cave in, and occasion great damage, and also because the levels supply as much ore as the 18 stamps can work up.

With respect to the yield obtained during the last four months, it would appear to be very much below the usual average. This may be accounted for by the statement that the driving has been carried on through a slate formation, and that the ore has been found so imbedded in, and blended with the slate, that it has been deemed less expensive to work up both together at the mill than to separate them. A very low average yield has been the result; but it would be obviously unfair to cite such as average as that of the ore in general. No reliable estimate of the yield can be arrived at, until after twelve months' experience of what the ore in the backs will produce. The amount of fine gold obtained during the four months, with 18, and sometimes with only 12 stamps, was 177 ozs. 7 dwts., of which 142 ozs. 12 dwts. had been sold to the Fredericksburg Bank.

The actual current expenses of the mine, with the present force, are stated to be from $1800 to $2000 per month, and that this sum will not be exceeded after the extra stamps are at work. The cost of new machinery is, of course, not included in this estimate. The mine account for the last half-year is annexed; but it should be remarked that much of the expenditure was incurred in the preceeding half-year. The liabilities of the mine on 31st March were 8727*l.* 9*2d.*, or about £1500.

The half-yearly cash account of the company, to 31st March, is as follows:—

Balance in hand, 30th September	£ 462	9	10		
Loan on 2000 shares	1000	0	0		
Cash advanced by directors	1505	11	6	=£2968	1 4
Cash sent to America	£2300	0	0		
Mr. Macdaniel	360	10	0		
Interest	91	13	4		
Rent of offices	50	0	0		
Secretary, advertising, and incidental expenses	103	0	11		
Balance in hand	57	17	1	=£2968	1 4

Since the November meeting, the board has procured an advance of 1000*l.* on the 2000 extra shares then authorised to be issued, which, with the 3000*l.* previously borrowed on 3000 shares, makes 4000*l.* due on loan. The directors have also advanced for the purposes of the company the further sum of 1505*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, making in all 5505*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* It is considered that about 2500*l.* more will be required at the mine to expedite the works, complete the plant and machinery, and clear off current demands for wages and labour. The board, however, do not deem it necessary here to propose any scheme for raising additional capital, but leave it to the meeting to determine upon the best course to be pursued to enable the directors to provide for the exigencies of the company.

The subjoined statement of accounts was then submitted:—

Vaucluse Mine Account for the half-year ending March 31, 1854.

DR.—Balance 30th September				$	183	27
Cash received					19,403	19
Nett produce of gold from 21st December to 14th March, 142 ozs. 12 dwts.					2,709	40=$22,295 86
CR.—Building account	$	176	70	Over work account	$311	62
Machinery		2,746	22	Engine expenses	234	02
Furniture		34	87	Office expenses	9	37
Board.-house fixtures		109	50	Stable	982	72
Lumber		435	89	Wood	562	54
Blacksmith's shop		432	03	Transportation	145	77
Mining tools		49	63	Insurance	155	75
Mining expenses		3,645	61	Balance in hand	99	00
Wages		12,134	62		$22,295	86

The following report of the resident director was then read:—

Vaucluse Mine, Virginia, April 6.—Six months having elapsed since the first annual report, I think it right to make you fully acquainted with the present state of affairs, and prospects of the future. Capt. Phillips having quitted in Dec. last, the mining department has been carried on by Mr. Bennett, the former pitman and overlooker. He is fully competent for the practical part of the business, and I have therefore installed him in Capt. Phillips's place. We are pursuing a plan for extensive operations, and can now supply more ore from the levels only than can be worked up. I have no reason to fear for our supply for years to come, and there are the outcrops of many veins hitherto unexplored. The ore referred to in Capt. Phillips's report of October last is still in the backs. It is not safe to take it down piecemeal, and as we get sufficient ore for the present from the levels, I think it best to keep them going. The fortnightly returns sent you show the extent of work done this year. I am pushing on the main level A north and south, both in ore. The former is in whole ground, and the latter will shortly be so also, except one drift. The south end is now south of Poplar Branch, and a reference to Capt. Phillips's plan and section will explain the position. Level B south I am stoping. The ore is of uncertain value, but pays well for working. I shall proceed with this as far as the ore holds out. Levels C and D I have stopped, being in hard ground, and not wanting the ore; I shall drive towards these at a higher level, and probably find the ground work cheaper. These veins carry sulphuret of copper and carbonate of lead. In level E the vein is now 36 feet wide. We have opened three 10 ft. levels east of the main level, and on the west side is more ore, the width of which is unascertained, as it is untouched. In Riddell shaft, we have commenced a level in the west cross-cut, 58 ft. from the shaft, going south on the vein 16 ft. wide: 52 ft. further west is another level, on a vein 8 ft. wide, and there are two other veins on which we have not yet commenced driving. The ore looks well, but till some has passed through the mill I cannot put any value on it. I consider the average will pay well, and, judging from appearances, I expect to come to parts of the vein very good. In centre shaft, we have cross-cut east and west, the former through a vein 16 ft. wide, the latter through a vein 10 ft. wide, and are in another. This is, I expect, a shoot that was worked by the former proprietor from another shaft, now caved in, and I am told it was 30 ft. wide, and most of it very good. A level will be driven to connect this with the west cross-cut in Riddell shaft, by which we acquire the advantage of a whim and tramway. In the south whim shaft, we are

taking down ore over level A, and pushing level B. There are large quantities of ore here of good average value, which being hard, works to an advantage when mixed with the softer ore from other parts of the mine. There are also five adit tunnels driving, which will give us ore hereafter. The richest ore in this mine has been found in small shoots varying in width from less than a ¼ of an inch to 12 in., in different elevations. The dip is usually more vertical than in the other shoots, and they sometimes suddenly disappear. We have been perhaps unfortunate hitherto in not striking on some of these continuous shoots, as I am informed that in parts of the old workings they were of frequent occurrence. The ore composing them is worth from £100 to £500 per bushel. The amount of gold made during the last nine months is small, owing to the mill standing still so long, from circumstances over which I had no control. The average yield of the ore latterly seems to be about $1 50 cents per ton, but even that average would leave a handsome surplus after working, had I the means of reducing a large quantity of ore. You will bear in mind that the average cost will not be increased, and that the expense per ton of working will be considerably diminished. No increase of force is necessary to get the ore down, and the only expense will be hauling it to the mill and feeding the stamps. I think we should get at least 500 tons through the mill weekly, with 42 stamps, and should the yield not rise above the very low average value mentioned, this will leave a tolerable surplus, as no other extra expense will be incurred, and our heavy work will be out of hand. Another source of profit which I hope to make available is the sulphuret, part of which is auriferous. I have been waiting for the weather to allow me to put up a furnace for calcining it, for though this is as an experiment practicable, it cannot be done on a large scale without proper means. It is difficult to put an estimate on the value of the sulphuret, as it varies considerably. Experiments on 10 lbs. have yielded at the rate of £40 per ton, and from that to £295 per ton. In some again, and in the sulphuret of copper, I have found none. All, however, should be calcined and amalgamated, which will necessarily rednce the average. I will now refer to the subject of the machinery. The Cochran's crusher, put up by Mr. Macdaniel, broke down two or three times, and at last it ran about 12 hours, and then broke again. In my opinion, it wastes the gold, and from what I have heard, the experience of others confirms this fact. It appeared to me that the proprietors of the machine knew very little of its capabilities, or the power required to drive it. They wished at the risk of breaking down our engine—we supplying the labour—to go on experimenting until they could make it work properly. Under these circumstances, I considered it to the interest of the company to stop their proceedings. Four months had been lost to us by the end of November, besides the neglect of work most essential to be done. A part of this work was the erection of stamps, which has still to be completed. I need hardly say that the success of the crusher would have been a great satisfaction to me, but I believe that it will not, under any circumstance, do what the proprietors allege of it. I have made an arrangement with the machinists to supply all the ironwork for 24 heads of stamps, but they decline to fix a time for its delivery, as accidents may occur. I expect they will be at least six weeks from this, and shall be prepared to proceed with the timber work, so as to be ready to put the ironwork in place as soon as I can get it. You will, therefore, see the impossibility of my fixing any time by which to have the stamps running. The buildings, except the stable, are in good repair. A whim and tramway have been added to the Riddell shaft, and a whim and tramway will be necessary at the north (new) shaft. It is an unfortunate fact, that owing to the unexpected failure of the crusher, so far as regards machinery, we are still in a preparatory state. In my October report, I stated that "I considered the success of the undertaking assured." Further experience, and the present appearance of the mine, confirm me in that opinion, and my confidence of our success is unshaken. I hope at the end of the second year to afford the shareholders tangible proof that their interests have not been neglected, and that my opinion has not been fallacious. We must recollect that all mining is a speculation, and perhaps gold mining has more of that character than the mining for other metals, but I consider the certainty of a return in this undertaking assured. I find other mines in this state paying well although conducted on a small scale, with very imperfect means, and a bad system of working. It will be strange indeed, if with the economy incident to a larger scale of operations we cannot bring this undertaking to a successful issue.—T. N. Croser, Resident Director.

The Chairman said it now became his duty to move that the report just read be adopted. The object of the directors, in framing that report, was to give a true and faithful exposition of the affairs of the company. He would go over the various paragraphs, and comment on each as it came before him. But first he might be permitted to observe upon an opinion which had been expressed, that this company was *in extremis*, and little less than a complete failure. So far from that being the case, he believed they were on the point of making a start which would surprise them, and which would prove that they were in a far better position than was generally supposed. It had been said that all the Australian and Californian gold companies were failures. That he did not believe; but even if it were so, it did not follow that this company was to fail. There was no gold mining company before the public with better prospects than the Liberty. He (the chairman) had worked night and day for two years to serve the company, and, with the exception of the resident director, knew more of the real state of their affairs than any other person; and he was of opinion that, with adequate means of reducing the ore, the mine could not fail to be remunerative. With respect to the crusher, they were already aware of the unfortunate result of erecting it, and that the 18 stamps had been again resorted to. The failure of the crusher was a very sore subject, but he would not deny that his hopes had been based upon that machine, and no person was more disappointed than he was when he found it did not answer the purpose for which it was erected. It had been said the directors had acted injudiciously in ordering that machine, but they had not done so without taking every precaution possible, and among other letters recommending the machine he had been shown one from Mr. Fisher, a gentleman whose experience of mining in America was equal to Messrs. Taylors in London, and the same respect paid to his opinion; but he was sorry to say that some months after he discovered that the letter palmed upon him as written by Mr. Fisher had been sent by his son, a young man of very little experience. Finding that any further experiments with Cochran's machine would be useless, Mr. Crosse got the 18 stamps again into operation, which he did by December last, and according to his letters had also taken immediate steps to have 24 additional heads erected. Mr. Crosse also stated, with respect to the capacity of the engine, that they might put up 60 stamp heads, and explained that the reason they did not work 22 hours per day arose from the necessary repairs to the pumping-rods and other parts of the machinery, but he kept full account of every hour's delay, and why it occurred. By the last accounts they were informed that the additional stamps would be erected by the middle of the present month, but he was afraid they would not get into operation until the end of June. With respect to the yield of ore, that was the great question to consider, as of course if that would not pay, the mine was not worth keeping. It had latterly been yielding only $1½, or about 6s. 3d. per ton, whilst the ore which he (the chairman) had seen taken down at the mine produced equal to £8 per ton; but from the accounts received it would appear that the ore recently raised had not been dressed, and that they were working the slate and ore together. The more machinery erected the more profitable would be the working. He (the chairman) then entered at great length into explanations of various topics connected with the mine, and read copious extracts from letters of the resident director, as to the formation of the veins, the yield of ore, the erection of stamps, and the treatment of the sulphurets, and thought that he (the resident director) merited a vote of thanks from the meeting for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the company. With regard to the financial position of the company, he would proceed to make a few observations. There was 4000*l.* due on loan; the directors had advanced in addition 1595*l.* 11s. 6d.; and the present liabilities of the mine were about 1500*l.* They did not propose to create additional capital, although the issue of preference shares had been suggested, but merely that the shareholders should invest them with the power to raise money if necessary. The expenses of the mine had been cut down to the lowest possible amount, and the expenses in London were merely nominal. It had been suggested that some competent person should be sent out to inspect the mine, and enquiries had been made of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons to know if they could recommend a gentleman to them, but was informed the only person they could recommend had been just sent out to California, although, no doubt, some fit party could be obtained.

Mr. Conquest said it appeared to him such a course would be sending out a person to spend 500*l.* for nothing. Everything at the mine appeared to be properly conducted.

The Chairman said he had a large interest in the undertaking, and most likely should go out himself in the autumn. He would conclude by proposing that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Munt moved as an amendment that a committee of investigation be appointed.

Mr. Brown seconded the amendment, when a very lengthened conversation ensued.

Mr. Hadow wished to ask the chairman certain questions before the amendment was put; the first was, what the amount of capital really was?

The Chairman replied 65,000 shares were actually issued; and, in answer to further questions by Mr. Hadow, said the mine was partly purchased with shares, and partly with money. They had a charter, but the State of Virginia had just passed a new code, which overruled certain clauses in all charters previously granted, and they had not yet received their amended charter.

Mr. Hadow asked if the charter gave them power to increase the capital?

The Chairman said that the capital must not be less than 20,000*l.*, or more than 100,000*l.* The proposed committee would not get them out of their financial difficulties, and the only object now in view was, whether the mine was worth prosecuting. According to the calculations he had made, 42 heads with the present low yield of $1½ per ton would pay a dividend per annum of 5*l.* per cent., and leave a balance of 250*l.*; with 60 stamps, 7½ per cent., and a balance of 925*l.*; but supposing the ore to produce £3 per ton, it would pay 15 per cent., and leave a large surplus.

Mr. Clark moved, as a second amendment, "That this meeting do now adjourn to Tuesday, 10th October, for the purpose of then taking into consideration the receiving and adopting of the report, and of enabling the shareholders to obtain further accounts from the mine, relative to the operations consequent on the additional stamps now in progress of erection."

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman for the valuable information he had afforded the meeting, and for his conduct in the chair, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting broke up.

The Copper Falls Mining Company (Lake Superior, U.S.) have recently issued the annual report of the directors for the year ending April 1, 1854, to which is appended a report of Mr. S. W. Hill, superintendent of the mine. The statement of assets and liabilities showed an available balance of $48,038 54. The balance due to the treasurer was $29,562 89. In consequence of the purchase of additional land, and the working of the mines on a much more extensive scale than was originally contemplated, it had been necessary to call for another assessment, but the directors were assured by the superintendent that no further calls would be required, and that the yield of the mine would hereafter be steadily and rapidly increasing. East of the Copper Falls Mine the east and west vein was strongly marked on the surface of the work, and was there found to contain small sheets and bunches of fine copper. In the Hill Mine, the ash bed underlying the lateral vein was of a brownish colour, and everywhere filled with fine copper. In the Cliff Mine, and near the surface of the rock, under the crystalline trap, considerable bunches of silver-lead were found, but not in sufficient abundance to render it of any value to be mined. Mr. Hill further states in his report that the trappean rocks of the Lake Superior region can be successfully mined for copper only; and for the abundance of that metal no other part of the globe yet explored can compare with it. The amount of work done in both mines to March 1852 was as follows:—Ground excavated in the Copper Falls Mine, 1311 ft.; face expenses to the same date were $6184 50; making the total cost to that date $17,724 87; this amount embraced the cost of sloping, of $11,740 37. The surface expenses to March, 1852, to March, 1853, and which are clearly detailed in the report, amounted for driving, sinking, and stoping, to $21,648 03; the total cost of surface expenses amounted to $32,912 37. The average number of men per month for the year was 70—miners 39, surface men 31; average wages, $37 35. From March 1, 1853, to March 1, 1854, the total amount of mining expenses was $40,784 28. The entire extent of ground opened during the year by sinking and drifting was 4930 feet 1 in.; by stoping, 441½ fms. The average price paid (inclusive of mining costs) was for sinking, per foot $14 04; drifting, $5 44; stoping, per fm. $14 26; average number of miners employed during the year, 65; present number, 97. The total amount of copper shipped was 138,520 lbs. Now at the Lake shore, 12,652 lbs. Copper at the mine and in readiness to go forward in barrel work and small masses, 20,000 lbs.; 3500 tons stamp rock, yielding by estimation 4 per cent. for copper, 280,000 lbs.; total amount at Harbour and mine, 312,635 lbs. Sum total of surface expenses, $35,066 09, including the expenses of excavating foundation and building engine-house, stamp-house, saw-mill, and warehouse, superintending erection of engine-house and engine, constructing road to Eagle Harbour, road to mill, and the usual incidental expenses.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—We expect to be ready for sinking Field's engine-shaft under the 120 fm. level by Monday next; the lode in this level is worth for copper ore 14*l.* per fathom, with every prospect of improvement. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 110 fm. level, is worth quite 200*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the same level east, is worth for copper ore 100*l.* per fm. The south lode in the 110 fm. level east is worth for copper ore 26*l.* per fathom. In driving south of Fryer's shaft, in the same level, we have a branch that will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* No other change since last report. The tribute department looks well.—Matthew White: May 22.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The cross-cut end is progressing favourably; the stratum is changing into a white killas, or clay-slate, and lodes intersected in this will, without doubt, produce mineral. In the east end of Cold Harbour shaft the lode is somewhat larger; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, blende, and capel, mixed with tin, and has a very promising appearance.—J. Barrett: May 24.

BALLYGONEEN.—We are driving on the Ballymanus lode, and find that it is improving; as we leave the junction the killas is lessening, and from the present appearances I think that in 3 or 4 fms. driving it will be all worked out, and spar and lead will come in: this will prove of great value, there being upwards of 20 fms. of backs on this lode, and the like in the caunter, which I now take to be the same lode, and only heaved a little out of course by the junction. After a few fms. driving, which we have commenced in each, it will enable me better to form an opinion. The caunter lode sinking in No. 4 level is richly blotched with lead; we have two pitches in it doing well, and we shall set another in it to-morrow. We are working a very good tribute pitch over each of No. 4 and 5 levels; the ends in these levels have been poor for some fathoms, but are now improving. In No. 3 level, the lode has split up; we followed what appeared to us the best branch of it, but as that seems doubtful we have commenced a cross-cut through the hanging wall to prove it. Our present bargains are—six on tutwork, at the average of 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; four on tribute, at the average of 5*l.* per fm.; and 13 dressers. Stock of Lead ore—about 10 tons sent down to Wicklow for shipment; at surface, 10 tons dressed, and from 20 to 30 tons undressed.—W. Griffiths: May 20.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 130 fm. level is without alteration. In the 115 fm. level east the lode is rather disordered at present. Paull's stopes in the back will yield 4 tons, and Jeffory's stopes 9 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 103 is still worth from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom. Jackson's stopes are worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. There has been no lode taken down in the 90 and 80 fm. levels.—James Phillips: May 24.

BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—The lode in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of old engine-shaft, is improving, and the ground is much more favourable for stoping. The pitch in the back of the deep adit level, east of Milman's shaft, is poor, consequently it is given up; and a piece of ground in the bottom of the 10 fathom level, east of Dunstan's shaft, is taken by the same pare who worked that pitch. This keeps as many hands on tribute as heretofore. The pitches, on the whole, are not looking so cheering as they were on my last. There has been a falling off from No. 2 pitch in the back of the 20, west of Kelly's, and from the pitch in the back of the 20, east of this shaft. No. 2 west holds on fairly. The pitch in the back of the 8 fm. level, west of Highburrow shaft, looks very well at present; the one in the back of the deep adit, west of this shaft, is poor. The pitch in the back of the 10 fm. level, west of Dunstan's shaft, is producing fair quantities of tin; we have raised, by two men, from this place, in the last three weeks, 184 sacks, producing upwards of 9 cwts., and shall, by the end of this month (Saturday next), add 90 sacks more of the same quality, which together will make something like 14 cwts. for the month. We have sent off upwards of 3½ tons, at 69*l.* 10s. per ton.—T. Angove: May 24.

BODMIN UNITED.—The driving of the 90 east is suspended, and the shaftmen who were driving that end are now rising to hole to a winze sunk about 3 fms. below the 80, on the south part of the lode. As soon as this communication is effected (which is necessary for ventilation, and will require about a fortnight to complete it), the driving of the 90 east will be resumed, and the shaftmen will commence preparations to sink the engine-shaft from the 90 to the 100; the lode in the rise is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The north part of the lode in the winze sinking below the 80, east of engine-shaft, is yielding 3½ tons of ore per fm. I have nothing further to report from any other part of the mine.—R. Rich: May 20.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report we have put the new lift to work, which answers well. We are now preparing with all speed to commence sinking below the 40 fm. level, which will occupy this month, before we commence sinking effectually. We have commenced driving west on the lode in the 40 fm. level by six men, which will turn out 1½ ton of ore per fathom; in driving east on this lode it will turn out about 1½ ton of ore per fm. At the present time, we have at the surface 20 tons of good ore, produced from about 11 fms. of ground in the 40 fm. level; and this level still has a promising appearance.—G. Reynolds: May 20.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—In the 24 west the lode is about 4 feet wide, composed of spar, flookan, mundic, and lead, one part saving work; the lode at present is looking very kindly for further improvement: going east the lode is small and poor, and the ground hard for driving. We are pushing on the end as fast as possible, in order to get under the ore ground gone down from the level above, where we went through a shoot of ore for upwards of 50 fms. in length. We had a very hard bar of ground in the 12 before getting into the ore, and there is no doubt in my mind but that we shall meet with the same shoot of ore in the 24 east as soon as we get through the hard bar of ground we have now before us. In the 12 east we have a very promising lode indeed going towards the caunter, from which we are now distant about 20 fms., and which we shall reach, if the ground holds as at present, in about two months; the lode in the present end is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, mundic, and lead, with spots of copper ore, and a more kindly lode, without being rich, I never before saw: I am strongly of opinion that we shall meet with a very great improvement near the junction of our main lode with the caunter, where we shall have about 50 fathoms of backs; in the back of the 12 east we are breaking some tolerably good work. In the adit level we have to drive about 8 fms. more before intersecting the cross-course; the end at present is poor, but I hope to lay open some profitable ground to the east of the cross-course, when we have put up a rise from the 12 to the adit for ventilation, which will enable us to stope away the ore we have standing in the backs of the 12 east of the cross-course. I have discontinued stoping in the back of the adit, as we have got up to gossan, and have put the two men we had stoping to sink a small grass shaft on the course of the lode in Poultry Park Wood, which is down about 4 fms.; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore—a large and kindly lode indeed. We shall sample in the beginning of next month about 30 tons of ore, about 30*l.* value; and, although the concern at present is not looking very gay as regards returns, I have no doubt but that when we intersect the caunter and other lodes in Poultry Park Wood, and get into the ore ground gone down from the 12, we shall be in a more healthy position than we have ever yet been.—W. Godden: May 25.

BOSORN TIN.—The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 30, east of Halket's shaft, on the Guide, is small and poor at present: the lode in the stopes in the same level, east of Halket's shaft, on the Guide, is about 18 in. wide, worth 40s. per fm. for tin; ditto, west of Halket's shaft, on Whidden lode, it is about 9 in. wide, worth 50s. per fm. for tin; ditto, west of Halket's shaft, on Whidden lode, it is about 4 in. wide, worth about 20s. per fm. for tin. The lode in the tribute pitch in back of the 30 fm. level, west of Halket's shaft, on Whidden lode, is about 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. for tin. We have not yet cut any lode of consequence in the Well level: the ground continues favourable for driving.—R. Goldsworthy: May 20.

BRIDFORD CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is upwards of 28 fms. below the adit level, and although the ground is not so easy for sinking in as I could wish, it is promising for lead. The lode in the level north has a very promising appearance, producing occasionally good stones of lead; in the present end it aprears as if the western and eastern parts of the lode are united, and form one strong and kindly lode, which I think cannot fail, in the next level below, to yield a quantity of lead.—M. W. Martyn: May 13.

BRYNTAIL.—The 12 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, on the south part of the lode, remains without any material alteration during the past week, although it assumes a more flattering appearance, from being spotted with lead ore. The 12 fm. level, east of No. 2 cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, still produces stones of ore; the 12 fm. level, east of No. 3 cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, contains a small branch of ore; here there is every probability of the lode improving daily. In raising the barytes we still find large stones and branches of good ore. Two men are still opening and securing the deep adit level.—J. Roach: May 25.

CALLINGTON.—The 80, both east and west on Kelly Bray lode, looks well—rather improved since my last to you. The 70 east is also improving; the stratum is now very much mineralised, branches traversing the driving, leading or dropping into the lode, composed of yellow copper ore of good quality. We anticipate an improvement in this end shortly.—T. Woolcock: May 24.

— We have opened in to the lode, in the 80 fathom level, to the west of the winze, for 14 in. in width, but are not through it; I find it to be solid copper ore, which will yield full 3 tons of copper ore per fm. I thing we might fairly calculate that this is a continuation, in depth, of the one driven through in the 70.—T. Woolcock: May 20.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The shaftmen at Varnish's have driven west in the 40 6 feet; the walls of the lode are regular, and 6 ft. apart. This 6 feet is filled up with flookan, spar, and soft killas, but poor for copper. The above 6 ft. driven west is for a plat for the 40 east and west, and for the sinking below the 40. We shall ease and divide the shaft, so as to have the machine kibble to the 40 by Thursday next. We propose to drive the 40 east under the shoot of ore we had in the 20 near the cross-course. We shall sink 6 ft. more with our present lift, to fix our plunger-cistern low enough to take the water from the 40 east and west. The necessary pitwork is being prepared, according to order. You will see that it is necessary to have the machine kibble to bottom before opening much ground in the 40. The mundic pitches are improved, and we are opening ground for more pitches in that department. We have put four additional kilns to work, and as we increase our hands in the pitches we shall light the other kilns; but able miners are scarce in this neighbourhood at present. The ground is improved in Caroline's 52, and we hope to cut the lode this month.—J. Kernick; W. Cooke: May 23.

CARADON CONSOLS.—During the past week the new shaft has been sunk 9 feet, by 11 men and 3 horses; the ground continues good. The 37 has been driven east 3 ft. by four men; the lode and ground is improving. I hope we are now in a good position to bring out the mine; certainly nothing can look more favourable than the ground in the new shaft.—May 20.

CLIVE.—In the back of the adit level, about 12 fms. behind the end, I have commenced raising a winze, in order to more fully prove this part of the mine; the lode appears to be improving as we go up, and is, at the present time, 2 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is a composition of clay and ore—good work. In the end, driving west, in the 10 fm. level, under adit, the lode is 18 in. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. At Summer's shaft the stopes are producing work of a moderate quality. I hope we shall be able to commence driving the 20 fm. level again in a few days.—E. Rogers: May 20.

— In the winze rising in the back of the adit level the lode is 2 feet wide, 6 inches of which is good work. In the end driving west, in the 10, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of limestone, clay, and barytes, with good stones of ore.—Summer's Shaft: In the 20 the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of clay, intermixed with large stones of barytes; in the stope in the back of this level the lode is 3½ feet wide, producing work of a moderate qualify.—E. Rogers: May 25.

CLARA.—Since my last report we have driven the cross-cut north of new engine-shaft towards the old workings 3½ fms., and find the water rapidly increasing, and therefore have taken up all the pitwork from the old engine-shaft and fitted it to the new one. Bobs and rods are now in course of erection. The masonry work for the new pit is completed, and we expect to be in a regular course of working by Saturday, which will save all the expense of drawing by whim.—S. Trevethan: May 22.

CLONAKILTY SILVER-LEAD.—Our engine-shaft is now 10 fms. deep under the level of the winze driving. We have cut a fine lode in the bottom of this sinking, and hope to cut the main lode against we sink to the 20. We are constantly raising ores from the winze driving—the lode continuing very regular for the last 8 fms.; the mean breadth is about 4 ft., composed of such ores as were forwarded by steamer about the 1st of the present month, which you will see are very rich in silver-lead and some blende, which it is expected contains gold. The gossany lode that produced the gold on assay is still continuing very promising. Our forebreasts look right well, as indeed do the several divisions of our mine works. Our piles of lead, &c., are rapidly increasing.—P. O'Shee: May 21.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—In sinking Richard's shaft below the adit the lode has improved in appearance, and the character of the rock favourable for yielding copper ore; it is now down 9 fms., and quite dry. It is likely we shall get down 12 to 13 fms. against the setting-day, which will be giving some trial to the lode.—Thomas Richards: May 22.

CONNEMARA SILVER-LEAD (Ireland).—In No. 13 the south-west level is worth for lead 30*l.* per fm.—stamps work: the forebreast is composed of carbonate of silver and oxide of copper, intermixed with stricken of a green colour.—No. 14, north-east level: The forebreast of this end is daily improving, being intermixed with falka petite and calamine, with rich lead. No. 25 (Tennent's Venture) is producing ore worth 68*l.* per fm. The plat will be fit for sinking on the next survey day; I shall then commence to stope on the various ore-bearing lodes.—P. J. Foley.

CUBERT UNITED.—Trebellan engine-shaft is completed to the 56, and the lode opened on 9 ft. north and 3 ft. south; the north level is worth on the average about 3*l.* The lode in the south level is composed of capels, prian, quartz, &c., and although poor for lead it has a favourable appearance: the ground here is rather troublesome, and slow of progress at present, but I think it will not continue far. The 46 is now driven about 30 fms. north of the shaft; the lode in the last 6 fms. has been small and disordered—slidy ground; the winze in the bottom of this level, referred to in my last report as being worth about 10*l.* per fm., and suspended on account of water, is again attained by the 56, the sinking of which will now be resumed. The 46 is extended 3 fms. south of Towzey's shaft; the lode in the last few feet has increased in size, and is now full 1½ feet wide, with quartz, mundic, flookan &c., and from its very favourable appearance we expect it will soon be productive of lead. The sump winze is down 8 fms. below this level; the lode in the bottom is worth about 20*l.* per fm.—Trebiskin: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 55; the lode is taken down to within 2 ft. of the bottom, where it is about 15 in. wide, with quartz and flookan, some stones and small veins of lead, but not enough to value. The 55 is extended 11 fms. east and 20 fms. west; the lode opened on in the last month is worth on the average about 3*l.* per fm., and as the ground is good the backs will work at a moderate tribute: there are now two pitches working here at an average of 4*l.* 10s. per ton. The 45 west is now about 54 fms. from the shaft; the lode on the average in the last 7 fms., and also in the present end, is worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fm.—ground easy for working, we shall now commence rising and stoping the back. The 30 is extended about 4½ fms. south on the Trebellan lode, which is of just the same size and character as for some time past, being composed of quartz, capel, prian, mundic, and spots of lead occasionally. The north level has been driven but a short distance in the last month, in consequence of the ground being hard; the lode, however, is still of a good size, with strong capels, quartz, and mundic.—S. Richards: May 22.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The lode working east of the winze in Pascoe's level is producing about 4 tons of ore per fm. In No. 1 stope the lode is rather disordered, producing 1½ ton per fm. In Price's level, at No. 2 stope, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In No. 6 level, at No. 1 stope, we are carrying about 7 ft. of the lode, which produces 6 tons of ore per fm. In No. 2 stope the lode is hove about 1½ fm. north; we are now engaged in cutting into it, and will report as to its value next week. Owing to the scarcity of hands this week we have not all the rubbish cleared, but hope to have it completed it in a few days, when another pare will be set on; the lode is going west. At No. 2 new lode we have intersected a cross-course; we have cut through this at the higher part of the stope, and find a good lode in the north. At the Lake lode the ground is more favourable for sinking, and lode somewhat improved. I have been unable to get the whole of the planks for the launders on the mine until yesterday; I hope to have them complete by Wednesday. I am sorry to report that the founders have not the castings ready, as promised last week; they have again promised the whole next week. If so, no time shall be lost at the mine in getting the stamps complete.—T. Colliver: May 20.

DARREN.—The 10, driving west of shaft, is in a lode from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the same level east is 4 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of this level, west of shaft, is looking well, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, driving west of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, and although spotted with ore is not of any value at present. The lode in Francis's level west is 2 ft wide, and at present unproductive. We have two tribute pitches at work, one by six men in the old mine, down about 10 fms. from the surface; this pitch is producing about 3 tons of ore monthly. The one in the back of Francis's level by six men, is producing about 1½ ton monthly. We shall also set the stope in the back of the 10 on tribute next Saturday, which will be our regular setting, as the ends are now far enough apart; to do this conveniently we sampled 12 tons of ore on Friday last, the 19th inst. Our new crusher answers remarkably well, and are now in regular course of dressing.—S. Trevethan; May 23.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the western end in this level is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm. The eastern end on south lode is improving daily. The winze in the bottom of this level is worth 12 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the 90 west is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm.—T. Bawden: May 24.

DEVON UNITED.—We have cleared and secured the 20 fm. level into the present end, or 68 fms. south of engine-shaft, and shall commence to drive to-day, where we have a promising lode, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, mundic, flookan, and good spots of lead ore; it is very regular, and exceedingly well-defined. We have also commenced to get out the water, and hope soon to resume sinking at the engine-shaft, where we have, as stated in my last report, a very fine looking lode.—Andrew Bray.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—The lode in the shallow stopes, both east and west of the shaft, still produces some good work. We have not taken down any lode in the stopes in the back of the level since last report, but are still desuing. We have taken down the lode in the end, and I am happy to say it indicates strongly for another bunch of tin being very near. The stopes behind the end are without alteration, but little of the lode taken down; the men are still desuing. The ground at the western shaft is still favourable for sinking—no lode taken down. The wheel will be completed by this day week. The masons are busily engaged laying down the stamps' bed, &c.; the launders are made, and in course to fix immediately after the wheel is finished. I think I have been asked how much tin we have at surface ready for stamps—I should say from 2 to 5 tons.—John Spargo.

EAST CROWNDALE.—North Lode: The lode in the 68 fm. level, east of shaft, is small and unproductive, compesed of killas, spar, and mundic. The stopes in the bottom of the 58 fm. level, east of shaft, are producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—South Lode: The lode in the 68 fm. level, west of shaft, is 6 in. wide, its composition being principally white iron. The lode in the 58 fm. level east is about 12 in. wide, poor, composed of killas and spar. The winze in the bottom of this level west is producing good work. I have suspended for the present the 58 fm. level east, and put them, with the winzemen, to stope the ends of the winze, in order to raise as much ore as we can for the next sampling.—May 20.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Hitchins's shaft is going down with a rapid speed. The gossan at the shaft is the same as last reported, but of a softer nature—a splendid gossan and quartz. We shall complete stoping the bottom of the Tunnel level this week, also the adit level to Homersham's shaft. We shall set the pitch to-morrow, if any men like to take it.—W. Metherell: May 25.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—We have driven 7 ft. on the cross-course in the 50, and find it is nearly all lode, composed of mundic, white iron, quartz, &c., and orey. We have engaged two miners to commence taking down the lode south of the shaft. Our operations in the cross-cut south in the 50, and on Morris's branch in the 24, are not sufficiently advanced to notice any new feature.—W. Dunstan: May 25.

FURSDON MANOR.—We have not intersected any lode in driving as yet. The cross-cut is much the same. We have the stone brought for the wheel-pit, and the masons will lay the foundation to-morrow.—W. Heath: May 24.

GAWTON UNITED.—In the shaft sinking below the 24 the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, sprigged with malleable and good stones of yellow ore; in the rise against the shaft in the back of this level the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the 24 west is 1½ ft. wide, producing capel, mundic, and ore, but not sufficient at present to value. In the 10 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of soft spar, black, yellow, and malleable copper, which we are saving, and is very fine looking stuff. The lode in the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and ore—a very strong and promising lode. We have laid the foundation for grinder-house this day. We shall sample 20 tons of ore on Friday.—H. Horswill.

GEIFRON.—In consequence of the water being in, we have not been able to make any progress in driving this week. We are getting on with our pitwork as fast as possible; I hope by the end of the week it will be completed. I purpose at our next setting, on the 27th inst., to re-set the 18 fm. level west to four men, and also the same level east to two men; by doing this we shall not be increasing our hands, but proving both levels at one time. Our cost for the future will not exceed from 60*l.* to 70*l.* per month.—May 20.

GLAUSEVIN.—We have during the past week intersected another small branch, composed of spar and mundic. The end is now getting in a long distance from the mouth of the level, and will shortly require a small shaft to ventilate it; but, instead of sinking from the surface, I think it will be cheaper to drive a shallow level, and communicate by sinking winzes.—W. H. Reynolds.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The manager of the mines this week reports to the following effect:—I have for the present removed the men from No. 1 lode, as it is poor and unproductive. No. 2 lode has improved, showing more lead than when last reported. No. 3 is much the same as before, still producing lead, copper, and blende. I have set three men to sink a shaft on the lode in the upper adit, in good orey ground, which I anticipate will turn out very productive. The tunnel, or adit, near the river, and also the shaft on No. 6 lode, are progressing, and producing lead ore. The No. 8, or great copper lode, has been hove by a cross-course, or we should have intersected it before now; I expect, however, that we shall cut into it in a very few days. The water-wheel is now finished, as also are the buildings, &c., all ready to receive the machinery, which I expect will be here in a few days; and before the crushers are erected, I shall have all the washing-floors, &c., complete. There is a slight improvement at Llwynon since my last report. No. 2 is producing stones, with a mixture of copper and blende. They have not yet made the open cutting to the new lode, but I expect it will be done by the end of the month, until which time I can say but little about it. Both the Nos. 2 and 3 at Bwlchcoch are spotted throughout with copper and mundic—in a word, the appearances there are highly satisfactory. The contractors for the machinery, Messrs. Thomas and De Winton, state that the crushing apparatus is now quite ready to be shipped, and that they have chartered a vessel, which they expect every hour off their premises, when they will proceed to load her, and send the machinery at once to the mines, without transhipping them at Barmouth.—May 26.

GREAT COWARCH.—Northey's lode, in the deep adit level, is about 4 ft. wide, producing small quantities of lead. Bob's lode, in the 20 south, is still in a disordered state; the stopes in the back of this level are producing good saving work; the lead is dipping south. The ground in the 30 cross-cut is a little harder than when last reported. The man will complete cutting down the bunch of ground in

the bottom of Caroline's shaft next week. All our other operations are progressing satisfactorily.—R. Northey: May 20.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The 60 fm. level, driving west, is producing a little ore. The middle lode in the 40 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is producing good copper; it appears to be coming into the shoot of ore which we passed through in the 24 fm. level. The 10 fm. level, east of Cornish's, has been disordered by a cross-course, but the last 6 ft. driving is more regular, and producing good stones of ore. The tribute pitches are yielding copper and silver ores just as for some time past. We are pushing on the erection of the new crusher, as well as the drawing machine.—J. Webb: May 22.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—No. 1 winze, below the 45, has been holed to the 60 fathom level during the past week, having fairly laid open a valuable piece of ore ground above the said level (60), from which we shall now begin to raise ore. The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of Bennett's shaft, is worth for ore 5*l*. per fm. In the engine-shaft we have been obliged to suspend all operations until the pressure engine is erected, for want of pumping power. The lode in the 72, west of Bennett's shaft, is worth for ore 8*l*. per fm. We have commenced clearing the needful lines, foundations, &c., for crusher, pressure engine, and steam-whim, and shall lose no time in getting the same into full operation.—George Rickard: May 24.

GREAT TREGUNE.—Being satisfied that it is a matter of no small importance to offer to the public an opinion on the nature and properties of mineral veins, and the best working plans for exploring them when seen near the surface, consequently I have not been hasty to forward my report; but since inspecting the above mine I have carefully turned over in my mind all points and particulars that I think of any importance either to you or yours. I begin with saying that I was much pleased with my visit to your different places of operation. I soon perceived that you were in possession of a fine piece of mineral ground, and a very extensive field for mining operations. From what I saw of the lodes, the situation being near the junction of the granite and killas, I am of opinion that a more promising or better spot could not be selected in all that district. You have a large number of lodes, I have been told, traversing the sett; three are now only visible. To one of these my attention was first directed, called Carkee's lode. I had to survey a large pile of stuff at surface taken from this very fine lode (for so I shall call it); in looking at the different parts I was much pleased to see a gradual change take place in the character of the lode; the deeper the better was the appearance. It was also visible that a great change had taken place in sinking the last fathom or two; such a change has made me very sanguine. I was immediately convinced there must be something worth looking at underneath. I shifted my clothes, and went down a shaft, sunk about 20 fms. deep through the lode, or part of it. There is another branch to the south about 8 feet, which belongs to the same lode, and, no doubt, will fall into it again downwards. In descending the ladder I took particular notice of the regularity of this lode; nothing can be more regular in its course. As far as I can perceive its bearing is a little to the south of east; its underlie is inclining south about 3½ ft. in 6 ft.—too much to expect to find much copper. However, there is a visible change in the underlie in the last 2 fms. sinking; it appears to be gradually taking a more northerly position; this accounts for the change in the stuff. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 4½ ft. wide, well-defined in all its points, composed principally of spar, peach, red and white flookan, mixed up with mica, decomposed quartz, and spots of grey, black, yellow, and red oxide of copper. This lode has every appearance and character as to composition of the celebrated Phœnix lode, in Linkinghorne, and has a great similarity to one in Fowey Consols, which has produced a larger quantity of rich ores than any other in all that extensive concern. It also bears a striking resemblance to much of the stuff I saw at the Carn Brea Mines. I am satisfied that your prospects from this lode are of no ordinary character. Persevere and get the shaft down as fast as possible 20 fms. deeper, and put in all the force you possibly can, using economy. I must now say something about Hobler's lode, which is still further south some 50 fms., if I mistake not. Here I found a shaft sunk about 14 fms.; in the bottom of this shaft there is a piece of the lode, which is supposed to be a tin course: there is a little tin in places in the lodes; the junction is not far to the west of the shaft. There are many branches between the two lodes in hard quartz, capel, greenstone, strings of mundic, &c. I left the bottom of the shaft, and was conducted to a level driven in 2 fms. above the bottom of the shaft, and 3 fms. west of the shaft. The two lodes come in contact with each other, and form one great monster lode; the north part is the most likely to produce mineral; the lode altogether is 6 ft. wide, carrying a large capel on the south. I should not be surprised to hear of copper being found in this lode at a deep level. If the shaft here be sunk 3 fms. deeper, I think the north part of the lode will be seen in it. This I should do; perhaps tin in larger quantities will be met with there. Before I conclude, I would say that for the production of rich copper in abundance, I have not for many years seen a more promising lode than the one I had the pleasure to look at in your sett, called Carkee's lode.—J. Seymour: May 11.

— The lode at Carkee's shaft has still a very flattering appearance; the country around the lode is gradually changing to that which we see about other copper lodes in the granite. The composition of the lode is as follows:—Blue can, or fluor-spar, felspar, quartz, mundic, and spots of grey and yellow copper, and has every appearance of making abundance of copper at a deeper level; it is now 4 ft. wide, and on the hanging wall there is a flookan about 8 inches wide, which divides the lode from the country; this flookan is chiefly composed of iron, and on the north part of it there is a branch for about 7 in. wide, chiefly iron, stained with copper. Our flap-jack engine still keeps the water well.—Hobler's Shaft: The lode at this shaft is large, it being near the junction, where it divides eastward; we have sunk through one part, and shall get through the remainder in about 4 ft. sinking; the composition of it is altogether congenial for tin; and, in fact, after we commence sinking on its course, I shall expect in a few fathoms a course of tin. We are now engaged stamping some of the lodestuff broken at the western extremity of the sett, to prove its value, and are still breaking more on that part. The lode in the 14 fm. level, driving west, is still 6 ft. wide. We are selecting a great part of the lode, to prove what tin it will produce.—J. Spargo.

GWAYNLLIFION LEAD.—In the cross-cut south the ore still continues to look well; it will turn out some profit every week. In the deep adit level the ground is still very hard; I expect we are now nearly through this hard bar of elvan. We have about 20 tons of ore dressed (after the dues are deducted), which is estimated to be worth between 15*l*. and 16*l*. per ton, and which is ready to be shipped as soon as I can get a vessel. I will write you again as soon as we have loaded, with the name of the vessel, and also that of the captain.—H. Rawson: May 25.

HAWKMOOR.—The lode in the 30 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, and strong yellow copper ore, worth 1½ ton per fm., and from appearances in the present end likely to improve as we extend eastward. The rise in the back of this level is progressing favourably since we set the air-machine to work. The lode in this rise produces 2 tons of ore per fm. We hope to complete the casing and dividing Graham's shaft to the 40 this week. In the 30 west the lode is large, but poor and much disordered, the present end just under the western shaft, and nearing the level; ground as seen at the surface. There has been no lode taken down in the 10 east this week; we hope to hole to the shaft in a fortnight. The lode is cut in the eastern shaft, and is producing some good saving work for copper. There is a bargain set to sink 6 ft. in this shaft below the 10, and the whim will be up and the 10 communicated to the shaft by the time this is completed.—J. Kernick; J. Richards: May 22.

HAYTOR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is about 7 fms. below the 10. The ground has improved this week; the lode is full 3 ft. wide, with tin throughout; although not rich it presents a better appearance than it has since we commenced sinking below the 10, and the small branches are forming a part of the lode, and I think are likely to lead to an early improvement. The 10 west is still in crushed ground, but we have now whole ground half-way up the level, so that we estimate another 3 feet will take us past the difficulty, and will enable us to make good progress in getting under the most extensive part of the ancient workings. The lode in the 10 east is about 2 feet wide, containing some tin, and looking much more promising than it did a few fms. further west. Raymond, in his pitch, has a tolerably good lode; we estimate him to be earning from 7*l*. to 8*l*. per month. We have now enough in the back of the 10 to set six or eight pitches if we had men, with a fair prospect of their doing well. The lode in the sink, or Lord Craunston's lode, is still producing tin, but not enough at present to pay the cost of working, but so far as we have hitherto gone I think we have made about one-third profit. The level and shaft at Wheal Virgin are now nearly in a fit state for commencing to sink under the adit.—G. Bennetts: May 23.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—We are getting on satisfactorily with our wheel-pit, the masons are to complete it in a fortnight from this day—in this case, our wheel will be at work in six weeks; however, it is all but night and day work. We are driving everything as fast as possible, of which you must be aware. I hope to sell the first batch of tin, which is about 1 ton, this week; after it is burnt I think it will bring about 60*l*. per ton, at the present price of tin. I find we shall profit by burning off the mundic; it will also be a guide to us in our future returns. We are nearly to the bottom of the old workings.—John Spargo.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Morris's shaft is being proceeded with as fast as I can expect. The 75 fm. level west contains a lode equally large and productive as last reported; in the eastern end the lode has somewhat improved, being easier for driving, and carrying more ore; and from its present appearance I have no doubt of further improvement. In the 65 fm. level the lode is more solid, and is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom; this end being 10 fms. in advance of the level below, gives great encouragement of the ore ground in that direction. The tribute and tutwork departments are without material alteration: 250 tons of good quality ore will be sampled on Friday next.—W. Richards: May 24.

HOLNE MOOR.—The engine is now about 7 fms. below the adit; the lode is about 3 feet wide, regular and well-defined, presenting a very promising appearance, and having occasional spots of tin; the ground near the lode is good. The shaft is now set to complete to the 11 for 60*l*. But little has been done in the east end on the south lode since my last report; the lode still produces tin. We have cleared up a sink on the north lode about 6 ft. deep and 2 fms. long. The lode contains some good work for tin, but as we have not yet explored the bottom sufficiently, I shall not be able to state its value for another week. The wheel and stamps will be ready to work by Midsummer. The engine works well. Consumption of coals now about 25 cwts. per week, and I expect when the pipes are properly clothed it will be less than a ton.—G. Bennetts: May 23.

HOPE VALLEY.—The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 35—ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the 35, driving south, is 2 feet wide, composed of congenial spar and capel, producing 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 23, driving south on the western part, is still in slidy ground. The stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 12 cwts. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of this level, on the eastern part, will produce 15 cwts. per fm. The stopes in back of this level will produce 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 11 will produce 9 cwts. per fm. The stopes in back of this level will yield 11 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 16, driving south, is 1 ft. wide, saving work.—W. Barratt: May 24.

KILBRICKEN.—The engine-shaft is sunk about 7 ft. below the 30. The 30 east is at present poor, but promising. The stope in the back and side of this level continues to yield good ore, and is worth fully as much as last reported, and the lode appears to be making stronger towards the bottom of the level. The stope in the bottom of the 22 is not quite so large as usual, but is worth 20*l*. for lead, and about 15*l*. for jack, equal to 35*l*. per fathom. The stope is very nearly down to the bottom of the 30, and when fully down, if the ore continues, I intend driving a level south in the direction of the old engine-shaft, which I hope will lead to good results. The stopes in back of the 20, north of old engine-shaft, are much the same as last reported. The winze in the bottom of the 20 east is at present suspended by the labourers, who refuse to work for the price given, and which was a good one. The other parts of our works are pushing on vigorously.—J. Paul: May 22.

KNOCKATRELLANE COPPER.—The lode in the new shaft is much the same size as last reported, but richer for copper than I have before seen it; during the last day or two we have broken from the north part of the lode several cwts. of copper ore, and from present appearances I think we are likely to find the lode in the 10 fm. level to be far better than previously expected: from the size of this lode, and the beautiful stratum of white killas running with it, and the rich ore it is yielding, I have not a doubt but that by sinking to deeper levels this mine will prove very productive.—J. Eudey: May 20.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The sinking of Jessie's engine-shaft is progressing as fast as possible, and it is hoped will be completed in about a fortnight, when the man will commence to fix the new pitwork. The lode in the 40 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide; composed of capel, mundic, and spar. A branch in the winze under the 30 fm. level is yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 30 fm. level is more settled and regular.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—I herewith hand you a general report, including the work done since August, 1853. The flat-rods have been put to work, and we have sunk the flat-rod shaft 20 fms., driven the cross-cut to the 20 fm. level, also in the 10, and cut the north lode in both levels. We have sunk the engine-shaft 16 fms. (which brings us 20 fms. below adit). We have also cross-cut south, and cut the great tin lode. We have since continued driving south, to cut Gooch's lode, which we expect to reach by driving from 3 to 4 fms. more. We have driven east and west on the great tin lode in this level (the 20) 12 fms.; the lode here is from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, composed of tin, copper, mundic, brent, &c.; I expect when we are 10 fms. deeper we shall find this lode productive. In the 10 fm. level we have extended east and west on the above-named lode 65 fms.; in this level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and until yesterday producing stones of tin; this morning we came upon a leader of tin, 1 ft. wide, and very rich; and I hope I shall be able to report its continuance; in the same level east the lode is small, with occasional bunches of tin; one proved very rich, but did not last. In the adit level we have driven east and west 71 fms., and have sunk a winze through to the level below for ventilation; in this level we have had some good bunches of tin, and also in the winzes below. The prospects of the mine, generally, are more encouraging than they have been for some time past. The total amount of work done since last August is as follows:—Engine-shaft sunk 36 fms., cross-cuts driven 42 fms., driven on the course of the lodes 150 fms., and winzes sunk 9 fms.: total 237 fms. driven and sunk. With regard to the future working of the mine, I propose sinking the engine-shaft as fast as possible, and also to continue driving the levels we have now in course of working. At the Binner Wood portion of the mine my expectations have not yet been realised; I therefore propose not to hurry on the sinking of the flat-rod shaft till we have driven to the intersection of the north and south lodes.—P. Pascoe: May 23.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The engine-shaft is now down 9 ft. below the 10 fm. level; the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of a light killas, with a strong mixture of quartz, blende, and silver-lead ore, about 2 ft. of which we are saving for dressing; the lode in the 10 fm. level, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, but at present rather disordered and unproductive. The 10, driving west of Pen-y-bank shaft, is in a lode 4 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore a foot wide, yielding from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. We have suspended the driving of this level east of shaft, until we get a communication to the old workings under the adit level, which we are doing by regularly stoping from the shaft; here the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding a ton of ore per fm.; as soon as this is holed to the old bottoms, a quantity of ore ground will be laid open for stoping, and the sinking of the shaft, with the driving of the 10 east, will be resumed. We shall sample 20 tons of lead on Friday, the 26th inst.; we should have done so before, but have been prevented through the scarcity of surface water. The different biddings will be sent to your office as usual.—S. Trevethan: May 23.

MERLLYN.—In the 60 the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of lead, carbonate of lime, and shale, and is much easier for driving. The lode in the 56 is about 2 feet wide, but poor and unproductive. The rise in this level is producing a little lead. The winze in the bottom of the 16, on the north and south lode, is without lead, but the lode is large, composed of clay and limestone. The pitches are much the same as last reported.—W. Ramsden.

MOLLAND.—There is no alteration to notice in either the stopes or winze in the 52 fm. level, though I am sorry to say the water is now up 3 ft. in that level, consequently we are compelled to suspend operations there for the present. The rise in the back of the 42 east we have communicated with the 30, and the men are now stoping the end of the same, where the lode is worth at least 14*l*. per fm. The stopes to the east of the rise are worth 8*l*. per fm. We have just commenced to enlarge the pond. We had a few showers of rain yesterday, but I do not calculate that we shall be able to fork out the water until we have more rain, and the springs get higher, though every exertion is being made to bring in as much water on the wheel as possible.—T. Bennets: May 24.

MOUNT'S BAY.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 7 fms. below the 25. The cross-cut is driven 11½ fms. north of engine-shaft; this cross-cut is now driving by eight men, at 11*l*. per fm. The south cross-cut is driven 13½ fms. south of engine-shaft, and is now driving by eight men, at 7*l*. per fm. The driving east on the lode is suspended for the present.—J. Richards: May 24.

NANTLLE VALE.—On of the directors, who has been specially deputed to visit the quarries, reports—"That the water is fast receding from the quarry, and that the same will be completely emptied on Saturday. During the two days the water has lowered nearly 2 yards. He adds, that it is impossible anything could have been done better than the Tunnel; not one foot has been driven more than is necessary, and that an area of valuable slate-rock, 30 yds. by 40 is now available for slate making.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—The lode we are sinking on under the 52 fm. level (7 fms.) is increasing in size as we progress; it is nearly 3 ft. wide, composed of spar capel, &c. The mundic has nearly disappeared, and some spots of yellow ore, with faces, is also in the killas adjoining the lode, which I consider a good indication, and an improvement. The horizontal attached to the main pumpwork acts well, and the works are progressing regularly and satisfactorily.—J. Carpenter: May 25.

NORTH BULLER.—Since my last report, the sumpmen have been engaged in driving east and west, and to cut a plat to prepare to sink under the 33 fm. level by nine men, at 8*l*. per fm. The winze sinking from adit to the 12 fm. level is progressing favourably by eight men, at 5*l*. 15*s*. per fm., and we hope to hole it next month.—Samuel Coade: May 20.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100, east of west shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore, with much water issuing from the level in every direction. In the 90 rise we have reached a slide, but it is of such a favourable character that we do not for a moment doubt of reaching a continuous course of ore immediately above it. The 80 winze is getting into more settled and ore ground, and we hope to be able to report much more favourably on this point in our next advice. The lode in the stopes in the 90 winze will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 30*l*. per fathom, and the tributers are working in good spirits, but the western pitches are not producing such good quality ores as formerly. The lode is as large as usual, yet the ore is mixed up with more quartz. There is no alteration in the old pitches.—J. Prince: May 20.

NORTH FRANCES.—In driving the 20 cross-cut, north of Stainsby's, we have cut a lode about 3 ft. big, composed of spar, gossan, prian, &c., altogether a kindly lode for copper in depth. The tin lode we expect is close by it; and we are looking for it daily. I expected to have cut this lode before; but am not sorry at the delay, as it must be caused by the lode taking more downright, which is a favourable symptom. As soon as we cut into it, and have seen what sort of a lode it is, I will apprise you. The lode we have just cut is rather a puzzle to us. There is no such lode at the surface, nor at the Foxhole shaft, nor in the sink under the adit south of that shaft. It seems, however, probable that the tin lode is inclined to copper as well. In South Carn Brea, it appears to promise better for copper than tin; and I think the lode we have cut must be a split from the main lode. At the engine-shaft we are cutting a plat in the 40, and shall drive a short cross-cut to Hunt's lode. We are encouraged to do this by the spots of ore sprinkled through the elvan, and some good strings running through it into the lode, although I confess I have little expectation of finding much ore in the lode itself in this level. We are also expecting daily to cut Wright's lode in the 30 cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft; this lode must have very little underlie, or we should have cut it already. We have begun sinking a shaft on Nichols's lode about 5 fathoms north of the back, so as to take the lode at 15 or 20 fms. deep, and then sink upon it. Judging from the surface appearance, this is the finest lode in our sett; and as it borders on West Basset, and runs the whole length of the sett on a fine channel of elvan, I think you will agree with me that we ought not to delay putting down a shaft upon it. For the present we are employing the men in sinking it who were driving the adit level south from Old South Dolcoath, to cut the tin lode. The air is very dead in that level, and we are making a small machine to supply it, when we shall resume the driving, as we must be near the lode.—T. Garland: May 22.

NORTH TOWY.—We have not yet intersected the lode in the 10 fm. level, but expect to do so in a very few days. In the cross-cut driving towards it we have small branches of gossan, spar, and clay, with a little fine lead in it. We have about six persons employed in making various alterations and improvements on the dressing floors.—Wm. H. Reynolds.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—We have made but little progress in the 52 this week, owing to a deficiency of surface water to work our engine. The lode in the 42, driving west, is large, being about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with spots of ore. The stopes in back of this level will yield about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, driving west, is about 8 feet wide, but not so productive as it has been. The stopes in the bottom of this level will produce about 1½ ton of ore per fm. We set last Friday two pitches in the back of this level—one at 8*s*. and the other at 13*s*. 4*d*. in 11*l*.—A. Pryor: May 23.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Coryton's engine-shaft is sunk 4½ fms. under the 13. The lode in the 13, south of Coryton's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the adit, north of the shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the adit end, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead.—H. Hodge; H. Vivian: May 25.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The shaftmen are still progressing very satisfactorily in sinking the engine-shaft. The stope in the back of the 27 fm. level still remains without alteration. We are happy to inform you that, in clearing some of the old men's workings south of the ladder-winze, we have discovered a good lode of antimony, carrying a leader from 10 to 12 inches in width. In the stope further south, in the same level, the lode is still large, with antimony throughout. The stope in the back of the 20 is improved since last report; the stope further south remains without alteration. The stope over the old bottoms, in the same level, also remains without alteration. The cross-cut to the silver-lead lode is just as last reported on. The Sawpit lode is still producing good stones of antimony. Of Wheal Rose we have nothing new to report this week. At Wheal Thomas, we are happy to inform you, the lode since last report has greatly improved, producing good stones of copper, and showing every indication of our shortly meeting with a large deposit of ore, which we fully expect daily. The dressing department we are pushing on vigorously, and shall shortly have a large parcel of ore ready for the market.—Richard Verran; Sampson Keast: May 24.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—Since your last general meeting we have opened, in our different levels about 150 fms. on the course of the lodes, the greater part of which will be taken away on tribute; we have now some of the ground working at 4*s*., 5*s*., 6*s*., and 8*s*. in 1*l*.: we shall, in a short time, be able to set several others at the same tribute. I am happy to say that we have laid open more ore ground than we have taken away. We have completed the work at Reid's engine-shaft down to the 122, and have commenced sinking it below. We have also commenced sinking East Crinnis shaft. The lodes in the different levels are as follows:—The 80, east of Hoppe's, is producing 6*l*. worth of ore per fathom; the 80, west of ditto, 5*l*. per fm.; the 80, west of Reid's, 15*l*. worth of ore per fm.; the 80, east of the western cross-cut, is worth 5*l*. per fm. The lode in the 70 west is disordered. The 50, north of Clark's, is producing 5*l*. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 50, at Hunter's, is worth 6*l*. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 112 is producing 55*l*. worth of ore per fm. Other places are looking much the same as for some time past. The pitches throughout the mine are looking well. Our sampling, from appearances, will increase gradually; and I hope soon to raise more ore than will meet the cost. Our sale, yesterday, according to the Ticketing Paper, amounted to 1287*l*. 9*s*., but, including carriage and overweight of ore, will amount to nearly 1600*l*. more.—John Lyle: May 19.

PENPOMPREN.—The lode in the adit level is 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is a mixture of ore, saving for dressing; the end at this point is of a very cheering character. We have four men stoping on the lode east and west of shaft, where it looks remarkably well.—S. Trevethan: May 24.

PENQUEAN SLATE QUARRIES (St. Breock, Cornwall).—The engine-house and stack are now complete, and the boiler arrived on the 13th inst., and I expect the engine to arrive daily. Our tramways are answering exceedingly well; we have been removing about 200 tons of overburden per day since we commenced them. In two weeks hence we shall be ready for the planes and saws, after which we shall be enabled to deliver a large quantity of flooring, and prepare for cisterns. I said, two days since, a large quantity of wall stone, and we are now on an excellent vein of slate, superior to any I have yet seen in this quarry. The hands employed at present are 35, and when the machinery is complete we shall rapidly increase our men. Our facilities for shipping are superior to any quarry I have yet seen, inasmuch as the principal bed of slate is withing 300 yards of the wharf, at which a vessel of 150 to 200 tons will lay secure in all winds.—J. Ashworth, Manager: May 25.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—There is very little alteration in the mine since last reported. We have set two pitches this week in the back of the 15 fm. level. The tribute of the first is 6*s*. in 1*l*., set to four men; and the second is 10*s*. in 1*l*., set to three men. The end in this level is still opening good tin ground. The winze in the bottom of this level in not completed to the 24 as yet, the ground being very hard. Other parts of the mine are just as last reported. We are drawing the water out of Mortimer's shaft, which is about 45 fms. east of old engine-shaft, to see if we can find our lode there; if so, I think we shall sink this shaft down on the 24 fm. level instead of the east shaft, mentioned in my last report, the result of which I shall be able to inform you in my next.—N. Tredisnick: May 20.

PERRAN AND GREAT WHEAL LEISURE.—Our shaftmen are engaged cutting away ground to clear the bucket-rods, and making the necessary arrangements in the shaft, preparatory to dropping the lift to the 90. We are clearing the cross-cut in the 80, north of engine-shaft, and shall drive the same as soon as cleared to cut the lodes standing whole below the 70, which had proved so productive upwards to the former adventurers. We expect to cut the first lode, north of the shaft, by driving about 2 fms. In the 80 west we have cut on the course of the lode since last report about 3 ft. only; the lode is greatly improving, carrying a good branch of ore: the winze coming down about 4 fms. before this end is on a good lode, carrying 3 tons of ore to the fathom, worth 3*l*. per ton. In the 70 west the lode this week has been disordered, but has improved in appearance; the lode in the end is producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth about 4*l*. per ton. The pitch behind this end is much as last reported; the tributers here are breaking a large quantity of ore; the lode is yielding from 4 to 5 tons to the fathom, worth about 4*l*. 10*s*. per ton. We have suspended driving in the 40 west for the present. Our tribute pitches are all looking well, and the tributers are breaking a fair quantity of ore.—Great Wheal Leisure: The 35, where we are driving west, is still yielding good stones of ore.—J. G. Wilson; P. Clymo; W. Johns: May 20.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 6½ fms. below the 40. The tin branch in the bottom of this shaft has very much improved in the last 3 feet sinking, being worth 6*l*. per fm.; this shaft is suspended for the present. We set three tribute pitches—one at 8*s*. in 1*l*., one at 12*s*. in 1*l*., and one at 10*s*. in 1*l*.—J. Richards; F. Gundry: May 24.

RIX HILL.—There is no alteration in the 17 fm. level. The tributers' work is stamped, and the owners' work from the 40 will be drawn and stamped forthwith.

RORRINGTON.—We continue to drive the deep adit level east on south lode, which is about 18 in. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, spotted with lead ore, with a strong capel on the hanging wall; by driving this end 50 fms., we shall get under the ore ground gone down in the level above—viz. the middle one. We have driven a cross-cut south from south lode, at the deep level, towards Watson's engine-shaft, 18 fms. This cross-cut will be a drain for the engine-shaft at this level, and also be found beneficial for driving east on the new lode discovered in the shaft, which is 18 in. wide, composed of sulphate of barytes, fluor-spar, and impregnated with lead ore. The south lode, in the middle level, driving east, is 18 in. wide, a mixture of spar and gossan, and yielding stones of lead ore. The north lode in the middle level, driving east, is in a disordered state. Taylor's lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, composed of sulphate and carbonate of barytes, and yielding good lumps of lead ore. The stopes in the back of this level are producing saving work for lead ore. Taylor's lode in the new shallow level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, but is at present rather disordered, yet we have every reason to expect an improvement shortly, from the appearance of the lode, as seen in a pit at surface, a short distance to the east of the present end, about 6 fms. The lode in this pit is about 2 ft. wide, of the most promising description, producing excellent work for lead ore. The north lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 20 in. wide, composed of spar and gossan, interspersed with lead ore. Watson's engine-shaft is now down 34 fms. from surface, and we anticipate effecting a communication with this by the deep adit cross-cut by driving about 2 fms. more. Stainsby's shaft is now down 17 fms. below the surface, and in firm ground. We have now about 8 fms. more to sink to hole to the deep level, when we shall be in a position to operate on the junction of the north and south lodes, and also to drive west, to prove this part of the sett. We have erected the engine and crusher, which works to our satisfaction; the dressing-floors are laid out, and we have commenced washing the ore. Our operations at surface, by way of buildings, erecting machinery, laying out floors, and the necessary apparatus for the future development of the mine, has been a means of increasing the cost, which will not occur again, as our engine and machinery are quite sufficient to lay open this part of the sett for a considerable time.—W. Barratt; J. Taylor: May 20.

— There is an improvement in the shallow level on Taylor's lode, the same producing good work for lead ore.—James Yelland: May 22.

ROUND HILL.—The shaftmen have cleared up about 8 fms. of the engine-shaft, and we expect very shortly to be down to the first level below the adit. The stopes in the back of the deep adit level, on the north and south lode, will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of this level will yield 16 cwts per fm. The Coppice lode, in the deep adit level, driving east, is 5 feet wide, composed of decomposed manganese, producing good lumps of lead ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the deep adit level is 3 ft. wide, producing 14 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—W. Barratt: May 24.

SILVER BROOK.—Since last report, the lode in the winze sinking from the 11 to the 22 fm. level, is improved; there is now a good lode of lead, varying in size from 8 in. wide. We shall reach the 22 fm. level on sinking about 2½ fms. further. We have still a good branch of lead, from 4 to 6 in. wide, and from 4 to 5 fms. in length, in stoping the back of this level. The lode in the 11 fm. level is about 2 ft. big; good stamping work. We have suspended the driving of this end for the present, and put the men to stope the back of the level. The lode in the 22 fm. level is large; one part about a foot wide—good saving work. We have also suspended the driving of this end for the present, and put the men to work in sinking the winze from the 11 to the 22 fm. level. We have almost secured the engine shaft, and hope to reach the 33 by the end of this month. The mine never looked so well as at the present moment. We have about 9 or 10 tons of lead now ready for sale, and also a parcel of tin.—M. Stephens; W. Hoskins: May 20.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Our eastern shaft is about 23 fms. deep; we are through the slide and have a part of the lode in the shaft, but I cannot say anything about its value: there are branches of ore from 1 to 2 in. wide dipping to the lode, which ultimately will make a good one. The eastern end in the 20 is improved; the lode will turn out about 5 tons per fm., of equal quality as last reported. In the western end the lode is about 2 ft. wide, not very rich but very kindly; at the western shaft the lode is about 20 in. wide, without ore at present, but splendid gossan: we intend to sink this shaft about 3 fms. deeper, then drive towards the eastern one, where I have no doubt we shall meet with some good shoots of ore. There is nothing new in the adit. We are getting on with the dressing operations as fast as possible.—James Metherell: May 25.

SOUTH BOG.—The men are sinking the shaft with all possible dispatch. I have put four men to drive north in the 15½ fm. level; the end is looking very promising, worth at present 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze under the 23 fm. level is 4 ft. wide, worth 5½ tons of lead ore, or 82*l*. per fathom. The lode in the new adit end is 4 ft. wide, very strong, and promising for lead ore, with a little water coming from the end. All other operations at the mine are progressing favourably. We have from 50 to 60 tons of lead ore at surface, which can be returned as soon as our machinery is erected.—S. Morris: May 25.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—The lode in the flat-rod shaft continues 12 ft. wide, and very promising. I have no doubt that we shall have a first-rate mine; seeing such beautiful branches of copper ore interspersed throughout the lode, there is every reason to believe that it will produce large quantities of copper and tin in depth. We have about 15 fathoms to sink, in order to communicate with the deep adit level. In taking down a branch passed through in the deep adit level, near the present end, we have broken some beautiful stones of grey ore; I think it is the same lode on which the eastern adit level is driven west.—T. Glanville.

SOUTH CRENVER.—The pitwork at Carne's shaft is now in very good order, and the engine working about 3½ strokes per minute. The sumpmen are now employed clearing up Varnish's shaft, and hope in a week to be prepared to sink below the 94 fm. level; after they have begun to sink, we shall set the 94 fm. level to drive east and west of Varnish's. The lode in the 84 west is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm.; the lode in the 84 east is 2 ft. wide, containing some good ore. The lode in the 74 west is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm.; the lode in the 74 east is principally composed of quartz. The lode in the 64 west is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton per fm.; the lode in the 64 east is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons per fm. of better quality ore than usual. The lode in the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, yielding nearly 1 ton per fm.; the lode in the 54 east is rather disordered, not being a regular lode since the elvan course has been cut through, but the ground is much softer for driving, and looks promising for copper ore. The lode in the 44 west will yield 1 ton per fm. The general character of the mine is improved, and the pitches looking pretty well. Our sampling will be about 150 tons.—Thomas Richards: May 22.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported. In the cross-cut in the adit level we have intersected several small branches, containing copper ore. The lode in the rise has greatly improved, producing very good stones of copper ore. The ground also is very congenial. There is no other change to note.—J. Cock: May 22.

SOUTH TOWY.—We have cleared the old workings near the north boundary of the mine, and find that a great deal of ground has been stoped away, and no doubt several tons of lead raised; but in going south, the lode (as we expected) is split into small branches. From the direction of these branches, they would appear to unite again in a few fathoms, and I am quite satisfied that the lode lately cut in the new adit is a continuation of them. When first cut, it was small; but in going north and south it is much larger, and composed of spar, gossan, flookan, and mundic. We have now commenced to drive on it northward, and shall soon be able to speak more confidently as to general character.—W. H. Reynolds.

SOUTH WALES CONSOLS.—During the past week I have again visited the mine, accompanied by Mr. Dix and Mr. Barker, and have much pleasure in laying before the adventurers the result of my inspection, and in doing so congratulate the company on a somewhat more favourable condition of the mine. Since my last visit your captain has completed the rise on the south lode from the 12 fm. level to the surface, and in doing so he has proved good backs of ore on the lode, at 3½ fms. from the cross-cut at surface; he has also proved quantities of lead at surface upon the strike of the lode (south) bearing east, and which is still carried with some bearing, but at the extreme eastern end it has suddenly turned south (or it is a branch from the lode), and is equally rich for work. The sudden deflection, I believe, has arisen from the influence of the slide, which has much disordered the lodes on the east, both at surface and in the 12; it is impossible at the present moment to give an opinion as to the extended influence of the slide until more ground has been opened at surface, and some further extension of the eastern end. The rise from the north lode will be through to the surface in the course of 10 days, when it is confidently believed good lead ground will be proved and opened upon; an open cross-cut at surface has been made to prove the north lode, which I believe, from the quality of the barytes taken up, to be the backs of the lode, and which keeps its parallelism with the south; enough has not been opened upon to determine whether it has also taken a southerly bearing with, or parallel to, the south lode, but your captain will endeavour to prove this in a short time. In future operations, I still strongly recommend that every effort be concentrated on the two lodes at the eastern end of the sett (at the surface), for the purpose of developing the position and magnitude of the slide, and determination of

the extent of the lodes; and that your captain should at once commence to stope away the south lode, when its extent, quality, and quantity per fathom may be estimated. These shallow workings will enable your captain and others to estimate the probable amount of disturbance caused by the slide in the 12 fm. level. If deemed advisable by the company, I will again shortly visit the mine, and will then lay before the adventurers their position and prospects as far as I am enabled to judge, as by that time the north rise will be through, and much ground opened.—ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.G.S.: Bristol, May 22.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—We have opened the 35, and have, I am happy to tell you, a fine branch of nickel in this level as well as the 25. This mine the last month has increased 50 per cent. in value. We have also in the 35 a very fine tin lode, about 6 or 9 ft. wide, and containing some good work for tin. We hauled up to-day from our rich branch about 150l. to 180l. worth of nickel. I should have written you before about the uranium, but the bad air prevented our working the back; we have, however, remedied the evil, and shall at once commence raising it. I hope to be able to send off about 2 or 3 ewts. this month. I will send you a sample of the parcel as soon as it is ready for sale. Our stamps are all ready, and we commence stamping for good on Monday. We shall after next week commence working the 35 for nickel and tin ores.—R. H. WILLIAMS: May 20.

TEES SIDE.—The water for the wheel is now conveyed to the mine, and we are erecting the launders as fast as possible to carry it on the wheel. I expect this will be finished, and the wheel be ready to set to work, in about a fortnight or three weeks time. We have sent off the ore, which weighed, from Metal Band, 6 bings 4 ewts., and from Providence, 15 bings 7 ewts. These parcels are sold at the former prices—viz., 6l. 5s. per bing for Metal Band, and 6l. 2s. 6d. for Providence ores. We shall be ready to receive the crusher shortly.—J. COLLOM: May 22.

TREBURGET UNITED.—At old mine, south of engine-shaft, in the adit level, the lode has been divided into two branches by a horse of killas, but they are again uniting; the lode is 2 feet wide, containing a large quantity of gossan, blende, mundic, spar, and lead ore—saving work. At the engine-shaft, in the 25 fm. level cross-cut, east of the shaft, we have intersected a lode 2 ft. wide, underlying west 2 ft. 6 in. in a fm., bearing 15° east of north and west of south, consisting of spar, flookan, carbonate of iron, and mundic, and carrying strong capels against the hanging wall of the lode. The country to the west of the lode, to the distance of 2 fms., is chiefly composed of elvan, its declination being parallel to that of the lode. The lode we expect next to cut in driving this cross-cut will be Vivian's caunter. In the 15, driving on the caunter lode, the ground appears to be improving for working, and is strongly impregnated with mineral, and the lode contains silver-lead ore, having much the same appearance as when reported on last week. At Freeman's engine-shaft the ground is harder for working than that which we have sunk through. We shall sink this shaft with all possible speed, as it is of importance to urge on this work. —S. S. BICE: May 24.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In consequence of a breakage of our balance bob in the 40 fathom level at Garden's engine-shaft, which took place last Saturday night, the sumpmen have been unable to do anything in the 90 fm. level cross-cut during the past week. The old bob must be replaced by a new one, with fixtures, &c., and the work will be completed in a week from this time, and at a trifling expense, having most of the necessary materials on the mine; in the meantime, we have adopted a plan to keep the engine at work, and the men have been at work constantly, even in the bottom levels, during the week, and the operations, either in the tutwork or tribute department, to the east of Christoe shaft, have been retarded but two days. In the 100 fm. level rise, at Christoe's shaft, a part of the lode has been taken down, and it is equally as productive as before reported on. We purpose to get a small parcel of ore from this part alone for our next sampling, and I will give you a correct account of the ground stoped, when the amount realised from the sale of the ores will be the best criterion of the value of the lode per fm. We have commenced sinking Carr's new engine-shaft, which is down 2 fms. below the surface, and the men have this day taken to sink 6 fms., fixing timber included, at 2l. 10s. per fm. No time shall be lost in sinking this important shaft with expedition.—J. PRINCE: May 20.

TRELOGGAN.—We have now cleared into the caunter lode. We find the level clear for about 3 fathoms, where the back of it is broken down, and the adit filled for some little distance, but I do not think it can be far. At this place we found some good stones of lead ore. We have cleared the adit going south from the caunter lode 10 fms., and do not think we shall meet with any serious difficulties again between this place and the east and west lodes. I have put the men to clear up the south shaft, which is about 30 fms. from the caunter lode; we much need this shaft for ventilation, &c., and I believe by holing this shaft we shall let down all the water in the old adit. The east and west lodes are in about 80 or 90 fms. from this shaft, and for that distance I expect a firm piece of adit.—T. B. CHAMPION.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—The lode in No. 3 level east is 5 feet wide, and is composed principally of quartz, flookan, and mundic, and spotted with ore throughout: there is a strong flow of mineral water coming from this end; it only requires depth to make this property valuable, the indications we have in this mine will warrant it. The lode going west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, flookan, quartz, white iron, &c., with occasional spots of copper and lead ore. The ground in the cross-cut south is without alteration; we are still intersecting small veins, highly mineralised. I am sorry to see so much money spent in driving, when we ought to be sinking.—JOHN RICHARDS: May 22.

TRENOW CONSOLS.—The tributers at Carn Perran and Wheal Pleasant are raising some excellent tinstuff, although very shallow; leaving good tin ground holding down. We have been clearing up an old shaft in Carn Perran, and the men have got to the bottom this afternoon; they say that they can see the lode for 4 ft. long, which is looking very well; they brought an excellent sample of tinstuff, which produced upwards of 40s. per sack. The boiler was brought this day, and will be in its place to-morrow (Thursday). The masons are building the boiler-house with all speed. The cylinder is expected this week, and the remaining parts of the engine will follow in due course. We have purchased two horse-whims, which have been brought today. One will be for Carn Perran, and the other for the sump-shaft at Trenow. Our shaftmen are engaged in timbering up Smith's shaft, which will be our flat-rod shaft for our eastern ground. The sawyers are constantly sawing timber for various purposes, and the carpenters are daily employed in working up the same. The capstan is finished, and will be erected without delay. The shaft-rods are got ready for the rod-plates. The smiths are engaged constantly in making bolts, bars, &c. The cistern for the condensing work will be in its place in a few days, and everything connected with the mine is going on exceedingly well.—J. SMITH; T. BENNETTS: May 24.

TRESELLYN CONSOLS.—The new lode is opened to a large size; it is a fine lode, and still improving in good tin. I have not a doubt this is a very rich lode, when opened in the deep metallic ground; the opening at present is in the disturbed top, just dipping into the top of the primitive rock: there is a probability of this being the lode which has cast the rich shode rocks in the places where they are found; and, as the expense of proving this would be small, compared with the importance of so doing, I should advise you by all means to commence the search. I more earnestly prize this, because such a result would enhance the value of the mine, and raise it to the highest position. I most sincerely recommend you to do this.—J. PHILLIPS.

— The new lode, making three known lodes in the sett, is within 30 fathoms of a channel, or course of intermediate space: it appears of first-rate promise, and has run even in its top—or, in other words, to the very surface, with the greatest facility for driving on its surface.—J. PHILLIPS: May 24.

ULPHA UNITED.—The lode is looking much the same in the 18 fm. level, west of the winze. In the 10 fm. level, east of the winze, at West Fell, we have a very promising lode, producing good stones of ore. At Whenfield, in the 12 fm. level cross-cut, we have cut the south lode; it is unproductive at present. There is not much alteration in the other parts of the mine since our last.—C. VINCENT: May 23.

VALE OF TOWY.—Clay's engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. under the 20 fathom level. We shall leave 3 ft. for a fork, and commence driving a cross-cut east to the lode in the 30 fm. level after putting in a soller in the shaft around the lift. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of the said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 8 ewts. of lead per fm.; driving north the lode is 3 ft. wide—barytes and lead, producing about 5 ewts. of lead per fm. In the 10 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide—barytes, mixed with lead. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the adit in the past week, we have met with some good stones of lead taken from the east and west lode; a part of which has come into the shaft, and is looking kindly; in the same level in the winzes, sinking north and south of Nant shaft, we have no change to notice since our last report. Our tributers are working well, and getting wages. We have finished building the engine-house, and are well on with the crusher-house.—S. THOMAS: May 25.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: The 94 fm. level is extended 6 fathoms east of the cross-course; ground favourable. In the 84 fm. level east we are driving on the south part, which produces 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 75 west continues worth 12 tons per fm. The 75 east is driving on the south part, and leaving a good course of ore on the north side. In the 65 east the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 4 tons per fm. The 42 fm. level east is improved; lode 3 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, and ore, worth 2 tons per fm.—South Lode: The rise or stope in the back of the 42 fm. level is producing 7 tons per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 42 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, kindly, with gossan and stones of ore. We hope to be prepared to fix the new (or Thomas's) shaft on Wednesday next. The sampling on the 24th inst. will be about 480 tons.—W. ROBERTS: May 20.

WEST DING DONG.—The ground in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is indicating a favourable change, the lode expanding, but not of a saving quality. Probably ere this you have discovered that close-textured ground in this mine is mostly fatal to productiveness. On dialling, we find by driving the 10 east a few fathoms, the strings which met near the division-line, and which made Richard's lode west (a good one), will apparently be in conjunction; the same effect may thus be produced, and we think it best to examine at the point previous to cutting. The lode in the engine-shaft is just as it has been from the commencement of sinking—I think rather more tinny. In the 10 west we have stones of tin as solid as can be dug from a lode, but not regular, the same as noticed in my report for the last general meeting—at all events, we are glad to have it as it is, with the prospect of finding it more orderly as the end advances. In the winze below the adit, the lode is producing good stuff, and further west we consider it still better, but it was not convenient to sink exactly on the best spot. The lode in Ennestrevan shaft is of a pretty good size, and from the nature of the stuff, it might be expected to contain more mineral; the most I can say of it at present is, that it is much larger and more kindly than at the beginning of the sinking, and by the close of the month the depth proposed will be completed (to the 37), after which we shall drive in both directions. The tributers are still shy, but increasing. On the whole, I think the mine is looking somewhat better; and had not the water been slack at the stamps, we should have shown something of it.—T. TREWEAKE.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—In sinking the engine-shaft below the 30 fm. level we have been obliged to carry it for about 12 ft. deep, an extra size, for the fixing a plunger-lift. The lode, which has been producing good copper, is shifted south about 3 ft. by the intersection of a flookan branch, therefore we shall not be sinking immediately on the lode for some little time, until its underlay brings it in the shaft again. The nature of the ground is beautiful. I believe perseverance only is required to make this a valuable mine; but I discover that our attention must be directed to the sinking to deeper levels. We have first-rate machinery and shafts, and everything well laid out for exploring this extensive sett; and being entirely virgin ground, surrounded with good mines, renders it one of the most desirable mining investments of the day.—J. WEBB: May 24.

WEST POLBERRO.—In the end driving west, on North Sealhole lode, we have a great improvement—lode 1 ft. 6 in. wide, saving work. A deputation from the committee visited the mine last week, when we drew the water out of the bottom, from where we took out 6 tons of ore, and they were fully satisfied with our statements respecting the quality of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, and so loose that we shovelled up the 6 tons of ore without the least assistance of a pick, often raising stones of very rich copper ore, from 3 to 7 lbs. weight. The winze sinking below the adit level, on the callow lode, has very much improved in the past week for copper; the shallow level driving east on this lode is turning out saving work for tin and copper. Friday being our setting-day, I hope to communicate sufficient air to set the end to drive east on this lode through the granite. The two pitches, the one set at 8s. in 1l., and the other at 9s. in 1l., are turning out according to our expections. The trial we have just made of the tinstuff holds me justified in saying we have 150l. worth now at surface. The 50 tons of ore sampled will be sold to-morrow. We are bidding fair for sampling another parcel at the regular time, and are daily adding to our stock of tinstuff.—T. JULIAN: May 24.

WEST PHŒNIX.—Our prospects in the 20 fm. level are good, the course of tin in the bottom of which holds well, but the water is so much that we cannot go deeper until the 30 is advanced to drain the lode; we are now stoping the back and side of the level at two points, where we calculate on breaking considerable quantities of tin. We are getting on with the works for wheel, stamps, &c., as fast as we can; we shall commence dressing immediately, and go to market as soon as possible.—T. RICHARDS: May 20.

WEST ROBINS.—During the last month the cross-cut has been driven about 9 ft. I am glad to inform you that we are through the elvan, and have now got into a nice clean killas, which will be very much cheaper for driving; judging from what we can see of it in the adit at Wheal Robins, we have about 12 fms. to drive to cut the lode. I have now set the end at 5l. 10s. per fm.—W. GEORGE, jun.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—I have to-day inspected the sett, and find it an extensive one. One lode I found composed of strong capels and spar, but not a kindly one, and would not recommend any further trial on it. Another lode I found from 50 to 60 fms. further south, much more kindly, good-looking gossan, prian, quartz, mundic, and spots of copper ore, embedded in good clay-slate. Surface operations have been completed on this lode, and I would recommend giving it a further trial, as I think it worthy of it. About the same distance further south is a large elvan course, 30 fms. wide: 90 fms. further south, again, is a fine tin lode. A great deal of work has been done by the ancients on this lode, but the bottom of the level appears to be most productive for tin. I have minutely examined the stuff broken from the lode, and have broken some myself, which is very good tin work indeed, the whole of which requires to be stamped; and I would recommend the adventurers to erect stamps at once, which will enable them to send a good batch of tin to market, the proceeds of which will amply pay them for their outlay. Taking a view of the sett throughout, I should think it one worthy of investment.—A. BARRATT: May 22.

— I beg to inform you I find on sinking the second trial pit on the gossan lode that the appearance is just as it has been (looking a very promising lode), and I now consider there is sufficient done to decide whether it is worthy of operation or not. I have still two men costeaning north, but have not cut any other lode as yet. I consider it would be better to suspend operations on the gossan lode until it is decided for a shaft, and confine our principal operation to the tin lode. In the 10 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide—saving work. I have to-day set the bottom of the shallow level to stope (which will yield fair average work for tin) by two men, which will enable us to raise a large pile of tinstuff very shortly. The sooner we have the stamps the better.—JOHN PRYOR: May 24.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—Since last report we have sunk the engine-shaft 4 feet; the ground is still very hard for sinking, and as the water is increasing we purpose getting in the pitwork, and the steam-engine to work, which we think will be less expensive than drawing the water, as we are now paying 20l. per month for drawing, besides the disadvantage to the shaftmen. The 20 at Moor's, going eastward, is just the same as last reported. We have suspended driving the 14 at Tippet's, and have begun to sink the shaft below this level. The winze at this shaft is poor at present. Moor's shaft, in the winze, we have set to stope, which is worth 20l. per fm. for tin; this is set for 7l. per fm. At this shaft we have a kindly lode, composed chiefly of mundic; the ground is easy, but we shall not be able to sink far, in consequence of the water. We have set to-day a pitch on tribute at mundic shaft, for 10s. in 1l., by four men and one boy. We should have set other pitches to-day on tribute, but we have as much tinstuff on surface at present as our stamps can get through with. Our stamps are working excellently, but as they are on new ground it takes us some time to beat in the bed. The burning-house is being erected, and hope it will be ready by the time we require it.—J. TREGONING: May 20.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 fathom level, going west, is 4½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., worth 8l. per ton. The lode in the 35 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 8l. The lode in the 20 fm. level, going west, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 8l. 10s.—Old Lode: The lode in the 80 fm. level, going east, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 6l. The lode in the 60 fm. level east is 8 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and spots of copper ore. April ore was sold at public tendering on the 18th inst., computed 102 tons, at 6l. 10s.; 89 tons, at 5l. 16s. 6d. per ton, equal to 191 tons, realising 1181l. 8s. 6d. We intend to sample May ore on the 26th inst., about 200 tons.—T. CARPENTER: May 20.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 28, west of Graham's shaft, is about 5 ft. wide, worth about 4l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the east stopes, west of Graham's shaft, in bottom of the 28, is about 1½ ft. wide, worth about 2l. per fm. for tin; the lode in the stopes in back of the 28, east of Graham's shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, worth 2l. 10s. per fm. for tin; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level, west of Rose shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, worth about 1l. 10s. per fm. —the foregoing all on the Guide lode. The lode in the rise in the back of the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is about 1½ ft. wide, worth about 2l. per fm, for tin. We have put two men at surface to sink on this back, to hole to ventilate the back and adit end.—R. GOLDSWORTHY: May 20.

WHEAL CASTLE.—I have cleared and secured the shallow adit, which is all, I think, that is necessary there for the time. The men are now employed clearing up the sinks in the bottom of this level which were made by the former workers, to examine the ground. The 10 fm. level, driving south, is improved a little; north, it is letting down more water, and the ground is changing for the better. All other parts of the mine are as last reported.—WM. HEATH: May 24.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The engine-shaft is cleared and made good to the bottom, being 108 fms. from surface; the lode, as far as seen, has improved greatly in the bottom level, compared with the upper levels. The shaftmen are clearing the level, and hope to see the end this week, and on Saturday set it to drive. We set another pitch this week in the back of the 24 fm. level. I have nothing new to report on, but hope in a few days to give you an acount of the bottom end, as well as the quantity and quality of the ore for the sampling on Friday next.—W. DOBLE: May 24.

WHEAL EDWARD.—South Lode: The lode in the 42 fathom level, going west, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore; the lode in the 42 fm. level, going east, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore.—North Lode: The lode in the Diagonal shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, mundic, and spots of copper ore.—T. CARPENTER; H. EAST: May 20.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—We have to-day accepted tenders for building the large engine-house, stack, and boiler-house, at 2s. per perch; the former building is to be completed in six weeks. The stamps' engine-house, &c., at 1s. 10d. per perch—the masons to provide all labour and the mine all materials. The shaftmen are collaring and cutting down Martin's shaft, and securing the same, which will, no doubt, be ready by the time that the pumps are on the mine. The pumps should be readiness to drop to the 30, and the house lift fixed by the time the engine is ready to work. In the adit end east of the boundary, on Martin's lode, the lode has been taken down since my last report, and is in quality and size excellent for tin, with a fair proportion of copper, equal in richness to any yet discovered. The ground in the adit end west of James's, on Martin's lode, is changed to a degree of great hardness, which is perhaps a channel or flood, and may only continue for a short distance. It is possible that in cutting through it we may find some important improvement in this part of the mine. Our preparations for sampling are now going on; and we shall be ready to sample to-morrow about 20 tons, a part of which we anticipate will bring a good price, and the halvan ores a fair price, both of which I think you will be pleased with. We only wait for the engines to go to work to raise thousands. The surface operations are going on well in preparation for extended works.—J. RICHARDS: May 22.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—Guskus and Martin's lodes are still intersecting each other in the engine-shaft, now down 3 fms. below the 50 fm. level—sinking by six men, at 16l. per fm. The lodes in the engine-shaft have considerably improved within the last two days, and now present every indication of continuing productive. Guskus lode in the 50 fm. level, east and west from the engine-shaft, has a strong and healthy appearance, being composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and stones of tin; these ends are not as yet got under the run of tin ground gone down in the level above. We find in stoping the back of the 40 fm. level, east from the engine-shaft, that the lode is split into two branches. We have for the present discontinued driving until the north part is stripped down square with the end, when we intend driving on that part, which is now worth 8l. per fm. for tin. Francis's shaft is being sunk from the 20 to the 30 fm. level. We hope by the latter part of this month to hole to the 30, which will ventilate this level. Martin's lode in the 50 fm. level, west from the engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stamping work. In the 40 west it is 1 ft. wide, producing low-priced stamping work. In the 30 east it is 1 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. The engine is working well, and the 12-in. pitwork completed to the 50 fm. level. The stamps and calciner are also in good working order.—J. REED.

WHEAL HAMMET.—In the past month the adit level has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft.; the lode, which is about 2½ ft. wide, is still of a very promising appearance, being composed of a very fine gossan, with batches of white prian, mundic, and spots of black copper ore in it; on the whole, judging from the situation of this lode, being so near the junction of granite and killas, the channel of ground through which it runs, and the cross-courses which traverse the sett, I think it one deserving a spirited trial. —W. GEORGE, jun.

WHEAL JAMES.—In driving the last 2 fms. of the 20 fm. level south, the lode has been a little disordered by a large course of spar, but to-day I find it has resumed its former appearance; the lode is at present 5 ft. wide, worth 14 tons of ore per fm. In the 20 fm. level north the lode in the end is 5 ft. wide, worth 15 tons of ore per fm. We have suspended the driving of this end until we can get better ventilation; in order to do this, I have put six men to stope the back of the 20 fm. level, and to carry up a rise in the same to the 10 fm. level. The lode in this stope is 6 ft. wide, worth 18 tons of ore of a very good quality per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level are very productive; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 20 tons of ore per fm. Our average quantity in bringing to surface is about 20 tons per day, which we are sending to the shipping ports. We have shipped about 130 tons during the last week, and hope to ship 200 tons more next week. If I can get vessels to take away our ores, we are now in a position to raise any quantity from 400 to 700 tons per month. We have now more than 5000 tons open to be taken away by the tributers, and I think that there is no doubt of our paying the cost of the mine. The cross-cut to Pearse's lode is still in very hard ground. In driving the adit north to the copper lode we have gone through two or three branches, running east and west, of a very kindly appearance, composed of flookan, quartz, and a small portion of black and yellow copper ore, and some fine crystals of uranite. From the appearance of the strata, and from other indications, I think we shall shortly have a great improvement in this part of the mine. I have had Mr. Henwood here, from Leeds, who has been underground with me, and I have no doubt he will furnish you with an account of what he has seen in the mine.—H. B. GROSE: May 24.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—From the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Hancock's winze, we have broken, during the past week, three bags of silver ore of good quality, also three bags of second quality. None of the copper lode has been taken out at this point since last reported. The stopes west of the winze are producing saving work for copper, and also for lead, worth of the latter 2 ewts. per fm. We have commenced a 15 fm. level to drive west from Langford's, as the ground for some fathoms in the back of the 20 west of the shaft is poor—driven since my last 6 ft. The lode in the end at present is of a promising character, and producing some saving work for lead and silver: none of the copper lode is taken down as yet at this point. From the stopes west of this, during the past week, we have broken six bags of silver ore, of moderate quality, also some ewts. of rich copper ore. The tribute department is the same as last reported. We intend sampling on Friday next, the 26th inst., computed 25 tons of copper ore. We have commenced dressing to prepare another parcel of silver-lead, and also a parcel of silver ore for the market. The plunger-lift has arrived at Cotehill Quay, and some part of the same brought on the mine.—W. KNOTT: May 24.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The engine-shaft is sunk 3½ fms. under the surface, in favourable ground. We have two men driving a cross-cut east of the eastern lode, beyond or north of the cross-course, which appears to have affected a partial dislocation of it; and, moreover, there is an approximating branch of no mean importance with which we must of necessity soon come into collision, affording reasonable data on which to ground a hope that a concentration of branches may have occurred preceding the point of our intersection.—ROBERT KNAPP: May 24.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Since my last report Pollard's shaftmen have been engaged in cutting ground for the bearers and cistern in the 110, and fixing a lift from thence to the 100, which will be completed in a day or two. The lode in the 110, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 100 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the 90 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm. In the 80 north it is 3 feet wide, worth 18l. per fm. In the 50 south it is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 42 fms. under the surface. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on the 11th inst., to Thomas Somers, Esq., a parcel of lead ore, computed 72 tons, at 27l. 11s. 6d. per ton. —PETER CLYMO, jun.: May 20.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—The engine is still working exceedingly well, and doing good duty, having already pumped out to 6 fms. below the deep adit level. I cannot report on the old workings before the water is got out to the 10 fm. level, which will be in a very short time, at the rate we are now going down. We are not yet through the lode in adit to Hele, which, so far as we have got into it, is composed of capel, quartz, peach, some gossan, and now and then a spot of copper ore—a very strong lode.—W. TREGAY: May 20.

WHEAL POLLARD.—The lode in the adit end east is 20 in. wide, with branches of rich yellow ore in it.—JAMES NANCE.

WHEAL ROBERT.—Since my last report we have driven through a large branch, composed of capel, mundic, and copper ore, by which I was led to think we were getting near the lode; the ground at present is not so hard, but the water is coming very strong from the end, which is driven 1 fm. 3 ft. south from the shaft, so that you will perceive, if the lode takes its regular underlay from surface, we have 3 fms. 3 ft. more to drive before we intersect it.—W. NEILL: May 24.

WHEAL SAMSON.—I was at this mine on Thursday and Friday last, and set to the men as usual. The lode in Liddicote's end is still regular, and I hope it will continue so; if so, we shall commence sinking a perpendicular shaft, to take it at about 12 or 14 fms. deep. The ground at Mitchell's shaft is somewhat harder, but I hope the season of the year will enable us to keep the water to see the lode 12 or 14 fms. deep. The shaft is much impregnated with mundic and white iron; this I consider a good indication, and the water is not yet fast. The spar lode, although not so large, is more regular, and I like its appearance much better. The ground in the cross-cut to the new lodes is just the same as last reported, and I expect it will continue so until we get near the lodes. I have set the men to commence sinking on the course of Phillie's horse lode. I can see, according to my own judgment, no better plan to adopt, as the lode is now regular, and only about 4 fms. from the slide; if it makes mineral it will be near the slide, therefore I think proper to sink on its course as far as possible; if we cut mineral, we can extend our levels on it.—J. SPARGO.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—We have not yet intersected any more lodes in the 23 cross-cut south, but we are expecting to in the course of a few days, when you shall be advised of every particular, as far as we can fairly describe it. We have commenced to fork the water beneath the 23, and hope soon to resume the 33 cross-cut, as we have only from 4 to 5 fms. to drive to cut the great lode seen in the 23, where it is to be found 6 ft. wide, a very strong masterly lode.—A. BRAY.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 4 ft. below the 98 fm. level. In the 98 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm.; in the same level, south end, it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 88 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level, south of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm.; this winze is 30 fms. before the 98 end. In the 78, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm.; in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the 55 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm. In the 40 fm. level, north end, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some ore. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 55 fm. level. The lode being poor in the 107 fm. level, south of Trelawny's shaft, we intend to drive by the side of it for some fathoms: 30 fms. before this end, in the 82, we have a good lode, which is 2 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fathom. Our stopes and pitches are yielding much as usual.—J. KEMP: May 23.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—During the past week we have cut into the gossan of the lode in the 52 fm. level cross-cut, and the water overpowered our bottom lift at once; we were, therefore, compelled to procure a 25 fathom lift to put down to the 52, in order to fork the water, which we set to work on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning the men were enabled to resume their operations in the 52 fm. level cross-cut. It is a very large gossan, into which we have only yet cut about 4 ft.; there is an immense stream of water issuing from it; that coming from the western side is quite cold, and that from the eastern side very warm, which we think indicates a large deposit of ore at no great distance. The west end in the 40 is just as last reported, worth fully 6 ewts. of tin per 100 sacks; it is from 8 to 4 feet wide, but we have only driven on it about 9 or 10 ft. in this level. In the end of the cross-cut in this level we think the lode is cut through, as we are now in a killas ground south of the branches; we have put the men to drive east on the lode, and by driving a few fathoms we shall get under the great back in the 28 fathom level, where we expect to have a good lode. We have not yet seen No. 5 nor Edgcumbe's lodes in the south-west cross-cut, but the end is in stiff killas, very kindly for mineral. The lode in the west end, north of the whim-shaft, has improved during the past week. We have broken some good stones of tin from the south part of the lode, and the north part is a beautiful gossan.—J. JENKINS: May 22.

WHEAL UNY.—The 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is progressing favourably, producing saving work for tin, and draining the water from the workings in the bottom of the 40 fm. level; we expect to hole to it soon, and open a quantity of valuable tin-ground. The 30 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is yielding tinstuff worth 5l. per fm., and will open tribute ground. The new shaft is sunk about 9 fathoms, and the ground is much improved; we shall in future make greater progress, as we shall erect a horse-whim to draw the stuff. The 30 fm. level, on the copper lode, we have suspended for the present, until we get our new stamps at work. The tribute pitches and stopes are improved, yielding tinstuff, averaging 2½ ewts. of black tin per 100 sacks. We expect to get our new stamps-engine house up next week, when we shall commence putting in the engine with all speed.—S. COADE: May 20.

WHEAL VENTON.—Since my last report, the cross-cut has been driven 4 fms. further east, and as we are still at times intersecting some small branches or veins, containing mundic and spots of lead, I think there is every reason to hope and believe that there is a lode at no great distance ahead of us. The ground is just as last reported.—W. GEORGE, jun.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—In reporting on the operations of the last I begmonth, to inform you that we have cleared the level, fixed the dam, cut through the spar of the cross-course, and driven 1 fm. 3 ft. south of the western side of the cross-course; the ground is favourable for driving.—J. BARKEL: May 22.

WHEAL WHITLEIGH.—The lode in the 62, north end, is still improving; it is 4½ ft. wide, and splendid work, and is the richest lode I have seen—I have little doubt as to its continuation. The shaft is progressing favourably; the ground hard and firm. We have opened more than 20 fms., and find it a good lode all the way. The engineers are putting in the engine for drawing, and working the crusher, and the water level will be completed this month.—J. PHILLIPS: May 23.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—In driving west on the south lode from engine-shaft, about 9 fms. wide below the surface in the gossan, we intersected a cross-course about 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, on which a part of the men are now engaged opening towards the junction of the middle lode; if not prevented by water, in consequence of the engine being idle, and the men so near the surface. In driving east we have a splendid gossan about 2 ft. wide. In the bottom of the level we cut a branch of black and yellow copper ore, 3 ft. wide, which is the top of the shoot gone down below the 30 fm. level. Relative to the suspension of Wheal Williams, I beg to lay before your notice the following particular.—1. In consideration, the south lode engine-shaft is made sufficiently large, and new pitwork fixed, for the proper development of this part of the mine at a considerable expense, and is now standing in the said shaft; this shaft has only been sunk 6 fms., which is below the 30, most certainly sunk at the western end of the shoot of ore that has continued, to some extent, from 10 fms. below the 30, about 7 or 8 fms. east of the shaft. In all probability this point should not be lost sight of, in order to give general satisfaction, and in my opinion will prove highly remunerative.—2. Our operations on the North Lode: Taking into consideration the great expense in sinking the engine-shaft at and below the 40, and fixing such permanent pitwork, in order to make a saving in the expense of fuel. Also driving the 40, upwards of 35 fms. west, towards a junction of the two north lodes, so near a point that it is considered by many long-experienced and practical mining agents of this locality to be a very important point, where great deposits of copper ore will be found. I beg to say that none of these important points have in any way been proved, which is considered the greatest chance of success, and is just before us. If a more explicit explanation on these points or others be required, I should be glad, if possible, to furnish the committee at your next meeting, on the 27th inst.—G. ROWE: May 22.

WHEAL ZION.—We are now cutting a plat in the 62 fm. level, the present depth of the engine-shaft; the lode is somewhat improved, producing mundic and small stones of ore. The lode in the 50 fm. level going east is very promising, producing good stones of yellow ore; the stopes in the back of this level, where we have four men at work, are worth ½ ton of ore per fathom, and if it continues we shall sample a small parcel of ore next month. There is no alteration in the 40 cross-cut south.—JAMES BRAY: May 25.

YEO TIN MINE (CHAGFORD, DEVON).—An adit level has been driven from the foot of the hill 15 fms. on an east and west lode—the bearing of which is 5° south by east; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with two defined walls, and presents a more than ordinary appearance, carrying a beautiful flookan on the south wall. The component parts are iron, talc, and dark quartz, mixed with schorl; the latter is known to be a good tin bearer in the locality. I find there is much more water coming from the end. There is also much more dark quartz, which is more favourable. I am of opinion you are near an intersection, from the quantity of water, and probably a bunch of tin. The mine can be worked with little expense. The ground is easy, worth 2l. per fm. for driving, and will stand without timber. There are at this time about 10 fms. of backs over the adit end, which may be increased to 20 by driving some fathoms further towards the hill. There is water available from the River Teign for all purposes. A railway or tram road might be put into the level to take the work to the stamps without paying any thing for surface land. In my former inspection I cleared a sample for tin, in which I found some jacotinga which I believed contained gold, and which belief has been subsequently confirmed by W. Mitchell's assay; but I think the attention of the company should be directed to the tin, which I have no doubt will be remunerative.—W. HEATH.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—[From 17th April to 1st May.]

Raipas.—At Monk's shaft the limestone increases, and our progress continues slow. There is a change of ground in the 30, east of Monk's shaft, towards shaft No. 2, but still no lode. In the stope below the 30, on Labouchere's, the lode varies from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and yields more and better ore. The 30 east, on Labouchere's, has become harder, but the prospects have not improved. The other parts of the mine continue as last reported.

Old Mine.—In the tramroad level the lode looks much as before, being still a little disordered by the cross-course. In the shallow adit, north-east, the prospects are good, the lode being all good work, as large as we are carrying the level, with a pro-

mising appearance. The stopes in the back are also improved, and look promising. The western stopes continue to yield about 4½ tons of ore per fm.

United Mines.—The lode in Woodfall's level is not looking so well, being divided into several branches, and is at present rather unsettled, but we think they will soon fall together again, when an improvement may be expected. The prospects in the pitches continue satisfactory.

Michell's.—There is no alteration in the new level or pitches worthy of remark.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. Henry Thomas.]

Pozo Ancho, May 13.—In the engine-shaft sinking under the 75 fm. level the lode is large, with spots of lead ore. West of engine-shaft, the lode in the 75 fm. level is large, with spots of lead, not to value. The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of Caballero's winze, is worth 1 ton of lead ore in a fathom. Romero's winze, sinking under the 55 fm. level, is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 55 fm. level, west of Casualidad cross-cut, is worth 2 tons per fathom; the lode in the 55 fm. level, east of Casualidad cross-cut, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the north lode in the 55 fm. level, west of Casualidad winze, is poor. The north lode in the 45 fm. level, west of Casualidad winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The north lode, in the winze sinking under the 21 fm. level, is worth 1 ton per fathom. San Juan shaft sinking under the 55 fm. level, and Kennedy's shaft sinking under the 20 fm. level, offer nothing new to remark on. In sinking on the lode between Kennedy's and Warne's, and also west of Warne's, on the north part, with the object of ascertaining its inclination more accurately, we find stones of lead, but not to value. The 20 fm. level, driving west of Warne's shaft, is worth 5 tons per fathom. At Crosby's shaft we are driving a cross-cut at the 20 fm. level, and have nothing new to report therein. The 15 fm. level driving east, in Victoria pertinencia, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The shaft in San Francisco is also worth 1 ton per fathom. East of engine-shaft, the lode in the 75 fm. level is large, with stones of lead, not to value. The lode in the 65 fm. level, east of San Jorge, is at present unproductive. In Shaw's shaft, sinking under the 55, the lode contains spots of lead, not to value. The 55, east of Fernandez winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. Rodriquez winze, sinking under the 55, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. Thorne's shaft is worth 3½ tons per fathom. The 45, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 3 tons per fathom. Compan's winze, sinking under the 31, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 31 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 3½ tons per fathom. The 20 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. On the north lode, the 45 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the 45 fm. level, west of Thorne's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the 45 fm. level, east of Garcia's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. Acedo's winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, is worth 3 tons per fm. Dias's winze, sinking under the 45 fm. level, is poor. The 31 fm. level, east of east cross-cut, is again in the old men's workings; the men have cut a winze plat, and are clearing under the 31 fm. level, in the old men's workings, for a new winze. On the middle lode, the 31 fm. level, driving east of cross-cut, is worth ½ ton per fathom. At Taylor's shaft the men are putting in footway; the lode in the bottom of the shaft contains much gossan. The 20 fm. level, driving east of footway shaft, is poor, and the same may be said of the level driving west from Field's shaft. The 31 fm. level, driving west of Field's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the 31 fm. level, driving east of Field's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom.

EXTENSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the list of mills, and their computed annual production of Rails, in 1854:—

Mills.	Tons.
Montour Ironworks, Danville Pennsylvania	13,000
Rough and Ready, Danville, Pennsylvania	4,000
Lackarvana, Scranton, Pennsylvania	16,000
Phœnix Ironworks, Phœnixville, Pennsylvania	20,000
Safe Harbour, Safe Harbour, Pennsylvania	15,000
Great Western, Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania	12,000
New Works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	5,000
Pottsville Ironworks, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	8,000
Cambria Ironworks, Cambria, Pennsylvania	5,000
Trenton Works, Trenton, New Jersey	15,000
Massachusetts Ironworks, Boston, Massachusetts	15,000
Mount Savage Ironworks	12,000
Richmond Mill, Richmond, Pennsylvania	5,000
Washington Rolling Mill, Wheeling, Virginia	5,000
Cresent Works, Wheeling, Virginia	5,000
New Mill, Portsmouth, Ohio	5,000
Total	155,000

THE GOLD EXPERIMENTS—BERDAN'S MACHINE.

Our Journal of to-day contains all the information obtainable on the working of Berdan's Machine; so that our readers will now have an opportunity of forming an opinion, "from actual operations," of the efficacy of the invention. In the article referred to is given, the Company's statement of the Results of Experiments with the Machine—Prof. Henry and Mr. Atkinson's Reports of their Visit to the Cwmheisian Mine, and Remarks on the Operations of the Machine—Mr. Charles Low's Report upon the Metals contained in the Ores at Cwmheisian and Caegwian Mines—and the weekly returns from the Berdan Experiment and Reduction Works Company.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. E. Wilson: Iron girders.—Sir G. R. Farmer, Bart.: Safety valves.—J. Porter, and R. Howson: Forge hammers.—J. Fenton: Safety-valves.—J. Hamilton: Machinery for crushing quartz.—A. Trueman: Sulphuric acid.—R. Waller: Valves for steam-engines.—D. Plisson: Chemical condensing apparatus: T. Main: Steam-engines.—J. Nasmyth: Puddling-iron.—F. C. Hills: Preventing smoke.—A. G. A. Martin and C. Lefol: Iron wheels.—J. G. Jennings: Earthenware pipes.—B. J. La Mothe: Railroad cars.—H. G. Drewe: Metal from ores.—R. Waller: Motive power.—C. Cammell: Buffer, draw, and bearing springs for railway carriages.—J. Jefferis: Packing pistons and joints.—W. B. Adams: Rails for railways and modes of connecting and fixing them.—A. V. Newton: Artificial stone.—W. C. Fuller: India-rubber springs.—W. Williams: Propeller.—Prof. L. Glukman: Electric communications in railway trains and vessels.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

A. Radcliffe, Chichester-place, King's-cross—Improved construction of glazier's diamond.

W. Joyce and T. Meacham, both of Greenwich—Improvements in marine-steam engines.

C. Ramsay, North Shields—Improvements in ships' and other pumps.

J. S. Rousseiot, Nimes—Improved application of magneto-electricity for driving machinery, and for neutralising the impulsive force of machinery in motion.

A. Medail, Paris—Improved hydraulic machine.

H. C. Camille de Ruolz and Anselme de Fontenay, both of Paris—Improved metallic alloy.

W. Gossage, Widnes—Improvements in the manufacture of certain alkaline carbonates, and in the useful application of such carbonates.

W. B. Johnson, Manchester—Improvements in steam-engines.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—A private letter from New York announces the formation of the directory for accomplishing this undertaking. It consists of Professor Morse (so well known in the telegraph world), Lieutenant Mawry, R.N., of the U. S. Observatory (who has published a most favourable report of the feasibility of the scheme, and who takes a lively interest in it), Peter Cooper, and D. W. Field, Esqrs. (New York capitalists), and T. P. Shaffner, Esq., of Washington, president of several telegraph companies in the United States. The exact terminus on the American side has not been decided on, but the work will be carried into effect almost immediately. Another company is spoken of in New York, but this is no unusual thing in Yankeedom.

STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. Jas. Nasmyth, C.E., of Patricroft, Lancashire, has patented some improvements in the pistons and piston-rods of steam hammers and pile-drivers, and in the parts in immediate connection therewith. This invention consists—1. In constructing the piston-rod, glands of steam hammers, and pile-drivers in two or more pieces, for the purpose of allowing the knob at the lower end of the piston-rod, or the projection to which the piston is secured, to pass through the hole in the cylinder bottom.—2. In improved means of connecting pistons to the piston-rods of steam hammers and pile-drivers.—3. In making the piston, piston-rod, and the knob at the lower end of it in one piece.—4. In am improved packing ring of a triangular section for the pistons of steam hammers and pile-drivers.

WAGGONS.—Mr. J. Brown, M.E., of Darlington, has patented the method of constructing waggons with their bottoms projecting below the axles, and with discharging apertures at their lower parts. Also, the application and use of sliding or hinged doors at the bottom of the waggons.

BORING AND SHAPING METALS.—Mr. J. Haley, engineer, Manchester, has patented some improvements in machinery or apparatus for cutting, boring, and shaping metals and other substances. This invention relates—1. To an improved machine for boring, facing, or shaping, any object when a number of such operations are required, parallel to each other, and at a right angle to the axis of the objects, such as the cross-head beam or crank of a steam-engine.—2. To a machine for boring and slotting, which is intended to bore any well, pulley, or other similar object, and to slot or cut the keyway in the same, before being released from the face-plate or check, thereby saving the time and labour usually employed in refixing in a separate machine.—3. To an improved drilling machine; and,—4. To an improved method of traversing the driving strap from one pulley to another.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Prices.	Business Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	1¼ — 1⅜	1⅜ ¼ ⅜
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	¼ — ⅜	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	⅛	⅜ — ½	⅜
10000	Australasian	2	1 — 1¼	—
20000	Australian	6	2 — 2½	2¼ 2¼
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	⅛ — ¼	⅛
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅛ — ¼	⅛
50000	Ave Maria	1	⅛ — ¼	—
210000	Carsons Creek	⅛	⅛ — ⅜	—
80900	Clarendon Company, Jamaica	⅛	— — —	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	⅞ — 1⅛	1
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	1¾ — 2¼	—
25000	Fortuna	½	¾ — 1	⅞
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	⅜ — ⅝	½ ⅜
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅜ — ⅜	—
60000	Liberty	1	⅜ — ⅜	¼
100000	Mariquita	1	⅜ — ⅜	⅛
2000	Mexican and South American	9	6 — 6½	—
60600	New Granada	1	⅜ — ⅝	½
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅜ — ⅝	⅝
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅜ — ⅝	½
16000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	15½ — 16½	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅜ — ⅝	⅜
50000	South Australian	1	¼ — ½	—
70000	Waller	1	⅜ — ⅜	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ — ⅜	¼
100000	Yuba	1	⅜ — ⅜	¼

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 26, 1854.

	£	s.	d.
COPPER.			
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	0	1	2
Bottoms ,,	0	1	3
Old ,,	0	1	0½
Best selected ...p. ton	129	0	0
Tough cake ,,	126	0	0
Tile ,,	126	0	0
South American ,,	126	0	0-128

IRON.	per Ton.
*Bars, Welsh, in London.	10 0 0-10 5 0
*Ditto, to arrive	9 15 0-10 0 0
*Nail rods	10 10 0-11 0 0
* ,, Stafford, in London	11 10 0-13 0 0
*Bars ditto	11 10 0-12 0 0
*Hoops ditto	11 15 0-13 0 0
*Sheets, single	12 10 0-14 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0- 6 0 0
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0- 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto	8 5 0- 8 10 0
Ditto, railway, ditto	8 0 0- 8 10 0
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	14 0 0-14 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	4 - 4 12 0
LEAD.	
English Pig	24 10 0- —
Ditto sheet	25 10 0- —
Ditto red lead	26 0 0- —
Ditto white	28 10 0-29 0 0
Ditto patent shot	27 0 0-27 10 0
Spanish, in bond	23 10 0-24 0 0
American	none.
FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs..p. ton	18 0 0-19 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	18 0 0-18 10 0

QUICKSILVER ...p. lb.	0 3 1
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	22 10 0-22 12 6
To arrive	23 0 0- —
ZINC.	
In sheets	30 0 0- —
TIN.	
English, blocks	119 0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	120 0 0- —
Ditto, Refined	122 0 0- —
Banca	124 0 0- —
Straits	115 10 0-116 0 0
TIN-PLATES.†	
IC Charcoal ...p. box	1 13 0- 1 14 0
IX Ditto ,,	1 19 0- 2 0 0
IC Coke ,,	1 7 6- 1 8 0
IX Ditto ,,	1 13 6- 1 14 0
Canada plates ...p. ton	16 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Patent Yellow Metal Sheathing (Munts) ...p. lb.	0 1 0
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ...p. cwt.	3 0 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0- 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs, Glasg.	— - 3 12 6
Ditto, Wales	4 0 0- 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— - 6 0 0

* In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. per ton less.
† At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week the business done in our market has been but of a limited character; and, as there appears to be a very reserved feeling existing with regard to metals generally, the demand is not likely to improve to any extent at present; indeed, it is not improbable we may continue to experience an inactive market for some time. If the value of metals is estimated in proportion to their consumption, it is evident they have realised their highest point, for the supplies are now becoming more than adequate to the demand, with the exception of iron, for which a strong enquiry exists; and should our market be pressed with heavy stocks, holders would be compelled to submit to some concession in price; and as gradual changes are always preferred to sudden fluctuations, there would seem policy in making such alterations at once, to meet, if possible, the views of buyers.

COPPER.—There is no change to record in the fixed value of this metal. Smelters are but scantily supplied with orders; but as the enquiry for America appears to be rather improving, present prices may probably continue to be demanded. The sale of copper ores at Swansea, on the 23d inst., amounted to 1049 tons.

IRON.—The market during the week has steadily improved. English bars have risen fully 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton. There is no alteration announced by the Staffordshire ironmasters, but it is very difficult to get orders executed at present rates; and it is generally anticipated that an advance will be established at their next quarterly meeting. In Glasgow, the pig-iron trade has been very animated, and prices have rapidly improved; but comparatively very little business has been done here. Our quotations are ruled entirely by those of that market, and we now quote 89s., mixed numbers, cash, free on board in the Clyde.

LEAD is dull of sale, and moves off slowly at barely late rates.

SPELTER neglected, with a downward tendency.

TIN.—The market is quiet at present prices, both for English and foreign qualities; and very little disposition is manifested on the part of buyers to operate in either kind.

TIN-PLATES are still in fair demand; prices remain unchanged.

STEEL remains at former quotations, with no immediate appearance of variation.

QUICKSILVER remains flat.

GLASGOW, MAY 25.—Since my last letter our pig-iron market has been very animated, and prices gradually advancing at the rate of about 6d. per ton each day. A considerable business done yesterday at 87s. to 87s. 6d. for mixed brands—cash in 14 days; for one month's bill a shade higher is given. For shipping, No. 1, g. m. b., brings 88s. to 88s. 6d.; No. 3, 85s.; good American brands, 89s. to 90s. Prices are now approaching the highest quotations of the railway mania period—1845. The exports, foreign and colonial, from Glasgow and Greenock since my last, as shown by Customs' bill of entry, are of pig-iron, 2830 tons; rods and bars, 624 tons; castings, 420 tons; coals, 1235 tons. The exports from Leith, Grangemouth, &c., have also been large. Lead is easier, and buyers very cautious in their purchases. Zinc is offered by the agents of some foreign houses at 30s. to 40s. per ton under London quotations. This anomalous state of things cannot long continue; it evidently arises from over-keen competition, or a desire on the part of weak parties to realise: 59 casks from Hamburgh, and 227 casks from Antwerp, arrived here this week. The general trade of the city is quiet, and the staple manufactures in a languid state.—WM. JOHNSTON: Metal Merchant.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25.—We have no change to note in manufactured iron, prices of which are well supported. A speculative business has been got up in Scotch Pig-Iron, which has caused an advance of 1s. to 2s. per ton, the market closing quietly at 86s. 6d. nett cash, free on board at Glasgow. Shipments last week are rather less, and are likely to fall off at the present rates, which are 75 per cent. above those ruling last year. A fair business has been done in Tin-plates, at rather better prices. No change in other metals.

NEW YORK, MAY 13.—IRON: We notice sales at $39 to $40, six months, for Scotch pig, $36 to $37 cash. Bar-iron: common bars are offered at $70, six months, ex-ship and to arrive, and $75 from store. Refined bars: No transactions except from store, at $87½ to $90.

TIN.—Plates are a little firmer, and are held at $10⅜ to $10½ for 1·3 X, ex-ship and to arrive; from store, $10½ to $10¾, six months. Block Tin: Sales of 500 pigs Banca, to arrive, at prices not transpired.

LEAD.—100 tons of Spanish sold at $6 37½c. cash, and $6 50c. time, adding interest. Galena is held nominally at 7c.

SPELTER is offered for arrival, at 5⅝c. to 5¾c., without buyers.

SHEET ZINC.—Sales for arrival at 8½c. from store, and 8¾c. six months.

MINES.—We cannot report much change in the Share Market this week, but there is a fair demand for good progressive mines, and prices have been well supported. West Bassets have advanced to 23l., 24l., and several buyers; holders, however, look for a still greater rise. In Sortridge Consols, a very large business has been done; early in the week the price rose to 35s. to 40s., but owing to numbers coming in the market they receded, and left off at 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Mary Ann, 32l. 10s. to 35l.; Wheal Wrey, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.; Venton, 2l. to 2l. 10s., and in request; Butterdon, 3l. to 3l. 5s.; Hingston Down, 12l. to 12l. 10s.; Cupid, 2l. 10s.; South Tamar, 9l. to 9l. 5s.; Cathedral, 1l. to 1l. 5s. At one or two mines improvements have taken place. At South Bog, the lode is yielding 5½ tons of lead per fm. Merllyn and Mostyn are looking much more promising. West Providence, 20l. to 22l.; South Caradon, 290l.; West Caradon, 250l.; North Basset, 11l. to 12l.—in this mine the lode cut in the 52 fm. level is worth 100l. per fm.

In the Bullion Market,—Dollars, 5s. 1d. per oz. Bar silver, 5s. 1¼d. per oz. standard. Bar silver containing 5 grs. gold, 5s. 1⅝d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Rotterdam, 150 tons of copper slags; from Cuba, 1475 tons of copper ore, and 6 barrels of gossan ore; from Drontheim, 100 tons of copper regulus; and a cargo of copper ore from Bilboa.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 11,264l.—being 11l. per share out of profits from sales of copper ores sampled in the months of January and February last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 25,336l. 2s. 8d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company. Lemain's winze, sinking below the 95 fm. level, at Wheal Anna Maria, still holds good, and is worth 400l. per fm. A new winze is sinking below the 80 fm. level 60 fms. west of the engine-shaft; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth for the length of the sink (9 ft.) 6 tons, or 60l. per fm. In Agnes's shaft, at Wheal Josiah, the south part of the lode sinking on is showing improvement—being 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, prian, and ore, worth for the length of the shaft (10 ft.) 6 tons per fathom.

At the Wheal Owles meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts for Jan., Feb., and March showed—By tin sold, 4858l. 8s. 8d.; subsist receipts, 122l. 18s. 6d.; sundry credits, 127l. 3s. 11d.=5108l. 11s. 1d.—Labour cost, 2522l. 4s. 8d.; carriage, 162l. 13s. 11d.; lord's and bounds dues, 194l. 8s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 1141l. 19s. 4d.; subsist advances, 130l. 6s. 6d.—leaving profit of, 1017l.: add, balance from last account, 1013l. 2s. 3d.=2030l. 2s. 3d. By dividend of 12l. 10s. per share (1000l.): leaves balance to next account, 1030l. 2s. 3d.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 169l. 6s. 6d.; tin sold, 3580l. 2s. 1d.=3749l. 8s. 7d.—Labour cost and carriage, 2070l. 13s. 6d.; coals, 203l. 17s. 6d.; merchants' bills, lord's dues, &c., 865l. 10s. 5d.; dividend 5l. per share, now declared, 560l.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 49l. 7s. 2d.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—By black tin sold, Jan., Feb., and March, 4121l. 3s. 6d.—Mine cost, lords' dues, &c., Jan., Feb., and March, 3428l. 10s. 6d.: showing profit, 692l. 13s.; add balance in hand, Dec., 1853, 259l. 4s. 5d.=951l. 17s. 5d.—Deduct dividend of 5l. per share (595l.), leaves a balance of 356l. 17s. 5d.

At Wheal Lovel, a dividend of 2l. per share has been declared for the last three months.

At the Sallad-holes and Longstone Edge Mines (North Derbyshire) meeting, on the 20th inst., a dividend of 1l. per share was declared.

At the West Wheal Treasury meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 1003l. 10s. 8d.; labour cost from Nov. to Feb., 1208l. 0s. 8d.; tribute balances, for four months, 720l. 4s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 799l. 11s. 3d.=3734l. 6s. 9d.—Copper ore sold, Dec., 1129l. 1s. 3d.; Feb., 1292l. 1s.; tinstuff sold, 115l. 6s. 1d.; materials supplied, Truthall Mine, 27l. 2s. 6d.; Chiverton, 26l. 7s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 1144l. 8s. 9d. Capt. Thomas Richards reported that the next sale would be equal to the last, which realised 1320l. Since the Wheal Treasury engine had been working, it had materially reduced the quantity of water in the mine, and the engines were not working so fast by one-half as they were last year at this time. The cost for coals would now be considerably reduced.

At Union Tin Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Charles in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 804l. 1s. 10d.; mine cost, Jan., 190l. 5s. 1d.; Feb., 164l. 16s.=1159l. 2s. 11d.—Tin ores sold, 364l. 4s. 5d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 794l. 18s. 6d. In consequence of the additional shares which were offered at par not having been taken up, a resolution was passed, offering them to the present shareholders at 10s. each. Messrs. Charles, Edge, Davis, Wood, Lambert, Humfrays, and Marshall, were elected the committee of management, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At Pembroke and East Crinnis Mine meeting, on the 20th inst. (Mr. J. Reid in the chair), the statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine of 1610l. 19s. 7d. On the day previous to the meeting there was a sale of copper ore amounting to 1287l. 9s., which will go to the credit of the next account. The prospects of the company were considered to be much better than they had ever been, and the progress they were making was very satisfactory. A resolution was passed for the absolute forfeiture of all shares upon which the call in arrear is not paid on or before the 3d of June. A vote of thanks to the chairman and committee was moved by Mr. Bevan, and carried unanimously. A detailed report will be found in another column.

At Creegbrawse Mine meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Balance from last account, 154l. 2s. 4d.—Mine cost for Feb. 466l. 1s. 10d.; March, 449l. 8s. 1d.; tribute balance on ores, 120l. 5s. 9d.; advanced to tributers, 250l. 10s.; merchants' bills, 622l. 18s. 4d.=2072l. 6s. 4d.—Copper ores sold (less dues), 1500l. 10s. 3d.; lead ore, 2l. 8s. 11d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 569l. 7s. 2d. Capts. John Bright and Anthony Sara reported that the workings were proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, and that they expect to have at their next sampling about 220 tons of copper ore.

At Wheal Enys meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts from November, 1853 to March, 1854 (both inclusive), showed—Balance last account, 922l. 18s. 5d.; merchants' accounts, 564l. 7s. 3½d.; mine cost, 1557l. 4s. 2d.=3044l. 9s. 10½d.—Calls, 927l. 6s. 8d.; sales of tin, 861l. 4s. 8d.; sundries, 11l. 0s. 4d.; rent of meadow, 1l. 10s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 1243l. 8s. 2½d. A call of 1l. 3s. 3d. was made, payable forthwith. Mr. John Trethowan, in his report, expressed his conviction that the mine would not only pay its way in future, but also pay for the engine, without an appeal to the purses of the adventurers. Capt. Tregoning reported that he should not only keep the stamps constantly supplied with tinstuff, but in course of a few months increase the returns considerably.

At Carbona Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. L. F. Edwards in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 342l. 4s. 7d.; mine cost, Feb., March, and April, 931l. 13s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 4l. 14s. 6d.; petty cash, 5l. 9s. 9d.; royalty, 16l. 3s. 1d.=1320l. 5s. 7d.—Call, 449l. 5s.; tin sold, March, April, and May, 290l. 11s. 5d.: leaving balance against the mine, 580l. 9s. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. Conybeare, Edwards, and Wright were elected as a committee for the ensuing two months.

At East Polgooth Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 3500l. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable on or before the 1st of June next; and it was resolved that operations should be continued under the direction of the committee. A vote of thanks was presented to the committee for their attention to the affairs of the company, and for the trouble they had taken in the management thereof. The meeting also expressed the highest opinion of Capt. Dunstan in the management of the mine, which had entitled him to the confidence and thanks of the shareholders.

At Orsadd Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Jan. to April, 563l. 6s. 4d.; merchants' bills Nov. and Dec., 115l. 11s. 9d.; on account of steam-engine, 500l.=1178l. 18s. 1d.—Balance last meeting, 25l. 12s. 9d.; calls received, 1137l. 17s.: leaving balance against mine, 15l. 8s. 4d. The liabilities over assets (including balance of Messrs. Taylor and Sons' account) is 482l. 6s. 6d. Capt. W. Ramsden reported that he expected to be able to sample 8 tons of lead ore at the next sale, at the White Horse Hotel. If it was decided to have the plunger and pumps from the Pen-y-Gelli Mine, they would be put in as soon as he received instructions to that effect.

At St. Michael Penkevil Mine meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts for February and March showed—Balance last account, 481l. 19s. 4d.; tutwork and wages, Feb., 187l. 2s. 6d.; March, 208l. 9s. 3d.; tribute balance on tin, 11l. 8s. 7d.; subsist advance, 3l.; merchants' bills, 502l. 3s. 10d.=1392l. 3s. 6d.—Call (received), 621l.; arrears of call received, 18l.; tin sold (less dues), 142l. 9s. 9d.; overcharge on balance of engine and stamps, last account, 10l.: leaving balance against adventurers, 600l. 13s. 9d. A call of 30s. per share was made. Since the meeting, 133l. 10s. of the above arrears have been received, and will be placed to the credit of the next account. Captains John Blight and Anthony Sara reported that the 8 fm. level had been productive of tin, and worth, on the average, from 8l. to 10l. per fathom. In the adit level, driving east, the lode for several fathoms had been productive of tin, worth 5l. per fathom. They had set the steam stamps to work, by which, when in full operation, they hope to increase their returns of tin.

At Wheal Robins meeting, on the 19th inst. (Mr. Thomas Campbell in the chair), the accounts showed—Labour cost for Feb., March, and April, 294l. 3s. 2d.; merchants' bills for September and October, 133l. 14s.=427l. 17s. 2d.—Balance last meeting, 117l. 11s. 9d.; calls received, 134l. 16s.; tin sold, 168l. 8s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 7l. 2s. 11d., which, with the outstanding merchants' bills, 145l. 6s. 9d., and loan of 100l., makes the liabilities over assets 252l. 9s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Captain James Nance reported that the tributers' tin would be sold on the next day at St. Austell, estimated quantity 3¾ tons; and that he had sent the ton of copper ore to Looe; it would be sampled in three weeks, and sold at public ticketing. The offer of Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., to supply a new axle to the water-wheel for 40l., within a fortnight of the date of the order, was accepted.

At East Wheal George meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 28l. 14s. 4d.; ore sold, 346l. 15s. 1d.=375l. 9s. 5d.—Mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 233l. 16s.; merchants' bills, 35l. 1s.; sundries, 13l. 3s.; half-year's water rate to Lady-day, 56l. 5s.; secretary's salary, 12l. 10s.: leaving balance in favour of the company, 24l. 14s. 5d. Captain J. Lean reported that the 44, west of shaft, presented a very promising appearance, the leader part being from 12 to 18 inches wide, carrying a branch of ore for 3 ft. high from the bottom of the level full 4 in. wide.

At the Truthall Mine meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Labour cost, Dec. to March, 264l. 12s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 48l. 8s. 7d.; Tremayne adventurers, four months' water charge, 32l.=345l. 1s.—Balance from last meeting, 24l. 9s. 7d.; tinstuff sold (less dues), 27l. 0s. 6d.: leaving a balance against the mine of 293l. 10s. 11d., which will, with the future cost, be met by the forthcoming sales of copper. Capt. Thomas Richards reported that they calculated on sampling 20 tons on the following Tuesday, and expect to increase the quantity every two months.

At North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 832l. 6s. 8d.; ore sold, 2295l. 8s. 2d. = 3127l. 14s. 10d.—Labour cost, February and March, 1181l. 1s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 440l. 19s. 1d.; tribute, 448l. 1s. 6d.; royalty, 153l. 0s. 5d.; sundries, 39l. 9s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 865l. 2s. Captain Granville reported that the lode in the 52, west of Lyle's shaft, was 10 ft. wide, with a branch of grey ore on the north part 18 in. wide, worth 50l. per fathom. He has since reported this lode to be worth 100l. per fathom.

At Great Wheal Baddern meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 71l. 16s. 2d.; ore sold, 931l. 14s. 2d.; calls received, 29l. = 1032l. 10s. 4d.—Mine cost, March and April, 728l. 14s. 9d.; office expenses, stationery, &c., 38l. 14s. 6d.; Gummoe's expenses at sale of engine, 26l. 2s. 9d.; coals, 162l. 12s. 6d.; discount, 2l. 7s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 60l. 16s. 1d. The asset and liability account showed a balance against mine, 174l. 4s. 10d. Captain John Rogers reported that they had not attempted to fork the western part of the mine below the 40 as yet; but as the water is constantly decreasing, they will be able to fork it much faster in a month's time.

At Ivy Tor Consols bi-monthly meeting, held at Cook's, Cornish Arms, Sticklepath, on the 18th inst., it was unanimously determined to sink 10 fms. in the shaft. In the meanwhile, however, in driving west in the 20 fm. level they have broken some splendid stones of yellow ore, associated with mundic, prian, spar, and peach, and imbedded in the most congenial killas. Judging, therefore, from the many favourable indications presented by the lode at the present depth, and the rich quality of the ore, they have yet greater reason to conclude that, on its intersection at a lower level, they will meet with returns sufficient to pay all costs, and not improbably a dividend. The lode is about 14 ft. in width, and the ground easy. The present price for driving is 3l. 15s. per fm.

At Treburget United Mine general meeting, on the 19th inst., at George's Royal Hotel, Bath (Mr. Alfred Mason in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 609l. 14s.—Labour cost, four months (Dec. to March), 507l. 13s. 4d.; merchants' bills, three months (Dec. to Feb.), 24l. 19s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 76l. 18s. 10d., which, deducted from 312l. 5s., the amount due on previous calls, shows balance of liabilities over assets 235l. 6s. 2d., to meet which, and provide for the estimated cost of working the mine for the next three months, a call of 4s. per share was made. The financial accounts submitted were received, subject to audit: Messrs. Freeman and C. W. Clift appointed auditors, and Messrs. W. Freeman, E. J. Smith, B. Moor, S. Vivian, J. Quier, A. H. English, and J. George the committee of management, until the next general meeting. The committee had advised postponement of the trial of the ores for gold, in Berdan's machine, "on account of no satisfactory results having yet been obtained by any of the mines where machines had been purchased; and they thought it unwise to throw away money on experimentalising, until the question as to whether gold could be profitably extracted from the ores had been clearly ascertained." The meeting acquiesced in these views. The report of Capt. Bice contained an account of the various works accomplished since his appointment, and announcing the fact that silver-lead ores had been discovered in two distinct parts of the sett; in reference to which, the captain stated that present appearances gave decided encouragement to hope that Treburget would, ere long, be a productive mine. Messrs. Freeman and Vivian, who had visited the mine on the 17th inst., and who would, had there been sufficient time, have given a written report of their inspection, corroborated the captain's report.

At Wheal Unity bi-monthly general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 235l. 5s. 6d.; ores sold, 582l. 16s. 4d.; cash received on account of call made 16th March, &c., 929l.=1747l. 1s. 10d.—Mine cost, Feb., 336l. 7s. 7d.; March, 352l. 1s. 6d.; April, 334l. 11s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 380l. 3s. 3d.; due on ores, 110l. 7s. 3d.; office expenses, assaying ores, printing, &c., 23l. 3s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 10l. 8s. The statement of liabilities and assets showed an estimated balance against the mine of 942l. 19s. 9d. Capt. Joseph Vivian reported that the tribute department had shown a manifest improvement during the last month. At Unity side everything was progressing steadily. The tin in the March workings amounted to 376l. 14s. 8d., and that in the April workings to 158l. 16s. 3d. In consequence of the profitably productive ground being opened on in Hampton's lode, at Lambo, the question of a call was deferred until the next bi-monthly meeting.

At Loveden United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Q. Turner in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 58l. 7s.; loan, 100l.; ore sold, 359l. 19s.; calls received, 263l. 15s.=781l. 1s.—Labour cost, merchants' bills, &c., 576l. 14s. 3d.; loans returned, 200l.; expenses of visiting the mine, 20l.; stationery and printing, 19l. 8s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 25l. 17s. 10d. Liabilities over assets, 221l. 16s. 4d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. S. Trevethan reported that they would sample 20 tons of lead on Friday (yesterday): they would have done so before, but had been prevented through the scarcity of water.

At Devon and Courtenay Consols meeting, on the 23d inst. (Mr. H. E. Croker in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 207l. 8s. 7d.; call, 350l.; ore sold, Feb., 136l. 12s.=694l. 0s. 7d.—Calls due on forfeited shares, 29l. 15s.; mine cost, May, 179l. 19s. 9d.; April, 168l. 4s. 5d.; accounts paid, 116l. 1s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of the company, 200l. 0s. 2d. The last sampling of ore, the sale of which took place on the 18th inst., realised about 411l., considerably over the estimate. The best sample (18 tons out of 34) realised 17l. 18s. 6d. per ton.

At the Rorrington Mining Company meeting, held at the mine, on the 20 inst., the accounts showed a balance in favour of 130l. 9s. 4d. The meeting was adjourned to Salvador House till the 2d proximo. The report was satisfactory.

At Clara Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Calls, 2000*l.* —Purchase of mine, 1000*l.*; mine cost, Dec. to March (both inclusive), 916*l.* 19s. 1d.; books and stationery, 3*l.* 16s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 77*l.* 4s. 5d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 5th of June. Captain S. Trevethan reported that the masons' work for the new pit was completed.

Wheal Exmouth and Adams, Frongoch, Cwmystwith, Cefn Brwyno, Penyrhenblas, Westminster, Jamaica, Maesysafn, Fron Fawnog, Pantyffrith Brongwyn, Belgraves, Frith Llechwydd, Coed Mawr Pool, Llanrwst, Black Craig, Kirkcudbright, Dyfngwm, Rhoswydol, Eyam, and Minera, have sold lead ore.

Drake Walls, Wheal Enys, Wheal Robins, Guskus, Lewis, and Birch Tor, have sold black tin.

At the Callington Mines, 31 tons of lead and 44 tons of copper have been sampled, which will realise 1000*l.* In the 80 fm. level, on Kelly Bray lode, there is a large body of rich mineral ground developed.

The Great Wheal Vor United Mines have sold another batch of tin, 15¾ tons, producing 900*l.*, although for several weeks past the great drought has diminished the quantity of water for dressing the ore by one-half.

St. Day United Mines sold, on Monday, 14 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of black tin—making 40 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. sold in the last two months.

The first sale of West Polberro copper ore, at Truro, on Thursday last realised 285*l.* 1s.; and, from the continued improvements in the mine, no doubt remains of it taking a regular position in the Ticketing List. A large quantity of valuable tinstuff is also at surface, to await efficient stamping power, which will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

At West Basset Mine, the sampling this week amounted to 500 tons.

Penllyne Court Lead Mine sample their first parcel of lead on Monday.

Guskus Mines have sampled 41 tons of copper ore.

At Tehidy Mine, Capt. Lanksbury reports that the lode in the diagonal shaft is 1½ ft. wide, worth for the length of the shaft 35*l.* per fm.

At North Basset Mine, Capt. Glanville reports that the lode in the 52 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is worth at least 100*l.* per fm.

At the Great Cambrian Mines, the tunnel or adit near the river, and the shaft on No. 6 lode, are progressing, and producing lead ore. The general appearance of the mines is highly satisfactory.

At Altarnun Consols, the 50-inch cylinder steam-engine, by Messrs. Thomas and Son, St. Austell, was started on Tuesday; it is an excellent piece of machinery, works admirably, and does great credit to the engineer and founders. This mine is spoken of in its neighbourhood as a very promising adventure, and few doubts are entertained of its shortly being in the market with ore.

At Devon Buller Great Consols, the engine-shaft is down 20 fms., and the cross-cut commenced towards the lode; from all appearances, there is every reason to expect a good course of ore when it is intersected, as in the little underlay shaft sunk on its course, 5 fms. from surface, it is looking very cheering. A tribute pitch has been set there, and the men are working with spirit, at 8s. in 1*l.* There are already several tons of ore of good quality at surface.

At the Cathedral Mine, the West Damsel lode, lately discovered, is one mass of gossan, and there is little doubt of there being an immense deposit of ore coming down the hill.

At Trehane Mine meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 760*l.* 17s. 6d., after paying 331*l.* 19s. on account of new engine. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared. The mine generally is looking well.

At Quintrell Downs, an extraordinary large and strong lode has been cut into full 20 ft. in width, which has much improved the prospects of the mine.

At West Phœnix Mine, the lode still continues exceedingly good, and is daily improving. The tin ground is extended many fathoms, and the lode in several places is worth 140*l.* per fm.

At Okel Tor Mine, the steam-engine which is in the course of erection will be completed and set to work by Midsummer-day, when it is fully expected the mine will soon prove its worth in the richness of the silver-lead lodes, as well also for the copper lodes, which latter, at the present workings, bid fair to be not only productive, but of rich quality. Okel Tor is believed to be rich in mineral resources.

At Wendron Consols, there is a great improvement in the bottom level.

At Leeds and St. Aubyn, the tinstuff is producing quite as much as calculated by the agents previous to the stamps being set to work; and, as soon as they can get sufficient water for dressing, which it is hoped will be effected by the end of this week, fair returns may be expected.

At Wheal Whitleigh, the ore from the north part of the lode in the 61 fm. level, which is already opened for more than 20 fms., and still holds good, has been assayed, and produces 112 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

The Old Trewether Consols will hold their next meeting of shareholders on the 7th June, when the balance-sheet of the company will, we are informed, exhibit the following results:—Expenditure for engine, pumps, timber, &c., about 900*l.*, and the like amount for labour costs, &c. The former being available property of the mine, will be considered as assets; and against the latter will be placed the ore at surface, which is computed at 150 tons of marketable antimony at 10*l.* per ton, and about 20 tons of silver-lead at 15*l.* per ton: showing a balance in favour of the mine from absolute operations of about 900*l.*

The manager of the Nantlle Vale Quarry has just reported that the water is running out from the western quarry—that the miners have discontinued working, and the quarry will be soon empty. This important intelligence will be gladly received by the shareholders, as the Tunnel has been nearly two years in operation, and by its completion a very extensive area of most valuable slate rock will be laid open, and large dividends may now be fully expected.

The Knockatrellane Copper Mining Company have received from the mines some of the ores broken from the lode, which can be seen at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street. The specimens, which we have inspected, comprise some rich carbonates of copper, sulphurets, and ordinary pyrites; and should they continue to raise stuff of this kind, the mine will be one of the most promising in Ireland.

The manager of the Caegwian (Gold) Mine reports that Berdan's machine will be started at that mine on Monday, the 5th June.

The Bandon Barytes and Copper Mining Company have received most satisfactory reports from their manager, Mr. Thomas Triphook, C.E. The continuation of the great barytes lode, which was reported as discovered about the middle of April, has since been opened upon for a distance of 20 fms., and in one portion the lode is upwards of 9 ft. in breadth, solid barytes, and calculated to produce from 20 to 25 tons of first quality ore per fm.; the lode on an average is about 5 ft. broad, and produces about 15 tons per fm. Two new shafts have been commenced in this part of the mine, and will be put down with all possible dispatch; and it is calculated that during the next three months sufficient ground will be laid open to produce 4000 or 5000 tons of ore, which can be stoped away at a cost of a few shillings per ton. A letter on the affairs of this company, in another column, will be perused with interest by those concerned. A deputation of two of the directors have been at the mines for the last fortnight arranging for the future development of the undertaking. We are informed that a firm in Germany has offered to contract for 1000 tons per month, deliverable at Rotterdam.

We understand that a requisition for convening a meeting of Wheal Providence shareholders has been extensively and influentially signed; it being determined that a thorough examination into the state and prospects of the mine shall be made, to remove the prejudicial rumours in circulation respecting the property and its management.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Altgoed Consols, Bedford United, Bryntail, Callington, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, Drake Walls, Great Onslow, Herodsfoot, Hingston Down, Holmbush, Lewis, Marke Valley, Merllyn, North Wheal Basset, Par Consols, Rorrington, South Caradon, South Tamar, Spearne Consols, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trehane, Trewetha, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Exmouth and Adams, Wheal Golden, Wheal James, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Tremayne, Wrysgan, Dhurode, General Mining Company for Ireland, Kenmare, Lackamore, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Augusta Consols, Balleswidden United, Birch Aller, Birch Tor, Boringdon, Boscean, Carnyorth, Clara, Clijah and Wentworth, Clive, Craigwen, Cubert, Cwm Darren, Darren, Devon Kapunda, Dyfngwm, Eaglebrook, East Tamar, East Wheal Russell, East White Grit, Fatwork, Fox Tor, Galltyfrith Rhedyn, Great Beam, Great Cowarch, Great Crinnis, Great Hewas, Great Sheba, Great Wheal Alfred, Gustavus Mines, Halamanning and Croft Gothal, Hawkmoor, Hennock, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Melland, North Wheal Robert, North Wheal Trelawny, Okel Tor, Penmaen, Polgear, Poltimore, Porkellis, Rhoswydol, Sortridge Consols, South Carn Brea, South Wales Consols, St. Day United, Tavy Consols, Trannack Consols, Treloggan, Trenault, Trenow, Tyn-y-Berth, West Alfred, West Basset, West Par, Wheal Augusta, Wheal Cupid, Wheal George, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Mary Great Consols, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Venton, Wheal Whitleigh, Wheal Wrey, Wood, Yeoland, Ballygoneen, Bandon, Connemara, Crow Hill, Kilbricken, South Cork.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—Arundell, Cathedral, Combmartin, Cwmheistian, Devon Consols North, Devon United, Exmoor Eliza, Great Cambrian, Ivy Tor Consols, Oakeley, Pendeen, Perran, Quintrell Downs, Ritton Castle, Welsh Potosi, West Sortridge, Weston, Wheal Gill, Yeo, Glensulin, Irish Consols, Bannow.

In Foreign Mines, prices have generally shown an improvement. Cobre shares, on Wednesday, rose 1*l.*, and National Brazilians were firmer. Metcalfes (of Jamaica), the early part of the week, were ¼ dis. to par; Clarendon (of Jamaica), ⅛ to ⅛ dis.; Port Royal, ⅛ dis. to par; the closing price of Sue River was ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Port Royal, ⅛ dis. to par; Clarendon, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Metcalfe, ¼ dis to par; San Fernando, ¼ to ⅛ dis.; Cologne Mining, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; New Linares, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Iberian, par to ⅛ pm.; Obernhof, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Peninsular Mining, ¼ to 1 pm.; Lusitanian (of Portugal), ⅛ to ¼ pm. Business was done yesterday in National Brazilian at 2; Fortuna, ⅛; Royal Santiago, 3⅛. In other foreign securities the closing prices were—Imperial Brazilian, 4¼ to 4¾; St. John del Rey, 29 to 31; Cobre Copper, 43 to 45; Copiapo, 10 to 12; Linares, 10 to 11; Mexican and South American, 6 to 6½; United Mexican, 2⅞ to 3⅛.

At the Asturian Mining Company extraordinary meeting, at the London Tavern, on Thursday (Mr. John Cunninghame in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that a committee of shareholders should be appointed, to consider with the directors the best means to be adopted (at the general meeting to be held in Paris, on the 17th of June) to protect the interests of the British proprietary. Messrs. Michael Forristall, John Graham, and Josiah Wilkinson were elected to co-operate with the directors with this object, and to confer with them on the course to be pursued under existing circumstances.

At the Liberty Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. A. Riddell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 462*l.* 9s. 10d.; loan on 2000 shares, 1000*l.*; cash advanced by directors, 1505*l.* 11s. 6d.=2968*l.* 1s. 4d. —Cash sent to America, 2300*l.*; Mr. Macdaniel, 360*l.* 10s.; interest, 91*l.* 13s. 4d.; rent of offices, 50*l.*; secretary, advertising, &c., 108*l.* 0s. 11d.: leaving balance in hand, 57*l.* 17s. 1d. A lengthened report was read, which is inserted in another column, and a resolution passed, adjourning the proceedings until the 10th Oct. next.

At the Sue River Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. M. Kemshead in the chair), the accounts showed—London and Westminster Bank (deposit account), 10,000*l.* The present cash balance is about 300*l.*: leaving balance in favour of company, 10,300*l.*, or thereabouts. The report of Mr. W. J. Henwood, who had been sent out to inspect the property, was very discouraging. In his opinion, there was nothing to warrant further outlay, and he recommended the abandonment of the undertaking, and withdrawal of the company's forces. The majority of the shareholders, however, were far from satisfied with Mr. Henwood's sweeping condemnation, and it was suggested that a further inspection of the property should be made. Mr. Wright, of Jamaica, expressed a very sanguine opinion as to the existence of mineral wealth in the colony; and the meeting strongly recommended that a more complete survey of the property should be made. Mr. Kemshead was re-elected a director, and Mr. Douglass as one of the auditors. The shareholders expressed themselves under deep obligation to the chairman and directors, to whom they presented a cordial vote of thanks.

At the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. Pegler in the chair, the accounts showed—Balance in favour of the company, 702*l.* 12s. 4d. A resolution passed for winding up the concern. The report of the directors showed assets estimated at 19,000*l.* against 17,885 shares of 1*l.* each, the total number in circulation. The proceedings are detailed in another column.

At the National Brazilian Mining Association meeting, on Thursday, a resolution was passed appointing a committee to confer with Mr. Oxenford, and finally arrange with that gentleman for the transfer of the property upon terms that had been mutually agreed upon; to re-model the company, and raise additional capital.

At the St. John del Rey Mining Company meeting, which takes place on the 9th June, an excellent report is anticipated. The total amount of dividends already paid to the shareholders amounts to 262,625*l.* The reserve fund has now reached 30,000*l.*, and the future prospects were never more encouraging.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 1st instant. At Raipas, in the stope below the 30, on Labouchere's, the lode varied from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and yielded more and better ore. In the Old Mine the prospects were good in the shallow adit north-east. The stopes in the back were also improved, and looking promising; the western stopes continued to yield about 4½ tons of ore per fm. At the United Mines, the prospect in the pitches continued satisfactory.

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 13th inst. The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 75 fm. level was large, with spots of lead ore. Romero's winze, sinking under the 55 fm. level, was worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The north lode in the 45 fm. level, west of Casualidad winze, was worth 1 ton per fm. The 20 fm. level, driving west of Warne's shaft, was worth 5 tons per fm. The lode in the 65 fm. level, east of San Jorge, was unproductive. The 31 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, was worth 3½ tons per fathom. The 20 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, was worth 2 tons per fm. Acedo's winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, was worth 3 tons per fm. The 20 fm. level, driving east of footway shaft, was poor; and the same might be said of the level driving west from Field's shaft.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have received advices from their superintendent, Mr. Charles Carey, dated 16th of May, announcing his safe arrival at the Palhal Mine on the 3d inst., and that he found the agents and English workmen settled, and fully employed. He reports that 70 boxes of rich copper ore were ready for shipment, and more was in course of preparation. Capt. William Johns, the mining agent, reports that he had commenced an engine-shaft, in order to lay open the ore ground discovered at the adit level, and that it had already been sunk 54 ft., and was set at 16*l.* per fm. to two Cornish miners and ten native workmen. He mentions that the buildings were in progress, and that the Englishmen sent out were working industriously and steadily.

The Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company have advices from their superintendent, dated Mount Ophir, the 7th of April, and San Francisco, the 15th of April, accompanying the usual reports on the mines and reduction works for the month of March, and which are open for the inspection of shareholders. The company have also received letters from Mr. J. A. Phillips, announcing his arrival at San Francisco on the 2d of April, and at Mount Ophir on the 7th. Mr. Phillips states:—"On Monday, I shall commence the inspection of the mines, in accordance with my instructions, and hope to be enabled to forward full reports on both the mining and reduction departments by the next mail for Europe. The rainy season here appears to be entirely over, and there is consequently every probability of my getting through my work with both expedition and comfort."

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have received advices from their superintendent up to the 13th of April. The progress made by the company is satisfactory, showing that the machinery, though not yet completed, is capable of crushing 2 tons of quartz hourly, or 48 tons per diem, it being indispensable that the amalgamators should be so arranged as to receive and amalgamate the crushed quartz on its leaving the crushing apparatus. This being a work which can only be accomplished by continuous trial, 43 tons of ore only, therefore, have been crushed and amalgamated, and the amalgam of but 23 tons retorted, the produce showing a profit of from 4*l.* 10s. to 5*l.* per ton, after deducting all expenses. The proceeds of the workings will be forwarded to England per next mail.

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have received a bill of lading for 82 ozs. of gold obtained from the Agua Fria Mine. Mr. Hepburn reports, that in consequence of there being some difficulty in separating the gold from the mercury, he has suspended operations until he obtains the assistance of Mr. Attwood, the superintendent at Gold Hill. The gold forwarded was obtained by washing. Advices have also been received from Mr. Attwood, dated Grass Valley, April 13. He advises the dispatch of 319⅝ ozs. of fine gold from the quartz and "pay dirt" crushed during the month of March; the total amount crushed was 773 tons, but as it had been only partially amalgamated, and the whole of the amalgam had not been cleaned up, the total quantity of gold had not been ascertained. Mr. Attwood had made considerable additions to the amalgamating apparatus, and the crushing machine was very efficient, but from the supply of clear water being inadequate, it had only been in operation one or two hours per diem. Of the 773 tons of ore crushed, 50 consisted of auriferous pyrites, which, according to the previous assays, will yield from 10 to 14 ozs. gold of to the ton. The two parcels of gold are estimated at the value of 1600*l.*

Although, during the week, information has been received that several of the Californian gold mining associations are in active operation, and making returns, yet no decided improvement can be said to have taken place in this stock. Quartz Rocks have declined, Agua Fria and Anglo-Californians have been somewhat firmer; but, on the whole, the market may be considered quiescent, buyers and sellers showing little tendency to operate. The several accounts which have come to hand from California have been more than ordinarily favourable. Business was generally reviving in San Francisco. Coals from Vancouver's Island were selling at $20 per ton; and as the Hudson's Bay Company had largely increased their facilities for working the mines on that island, a full supply of coals could be depended upon from the Pacific side, for both mining and domestic purposes. The mines continued to increase in production: the last arrivals at New York from San Francisco brought in $2,714,520 in gold-dust. At Yankee Hill, near Columbia, a piece of gold, weighing 27 lbs., had been dug out by a man who, the previous day, was so poor that he had not sufficient funds to provide himself with the necessaries of life. As will be seen from the reports of the several companies, quartz crushing is progressing favourably. The Agua Fria Company have received a remittance of gold, amounting to 319⅝ ozs. Sir Henry Huntley, the superintendent of the Anglo-Californian Company, reports that on what has already been crushed a profit from 4*l.* 10*l.* to 5*l.* per ton was made, and that remittances would be forwarded by the next mail. The report of Mr. J. A. Phillips to the Nouveau Monde Mining Company is anxiously looked forward to, and now that the accredited companies are making returns, it is anticipated that a re-action will take place, though it is at the same time to be desired that several of the associations which are now dragging on a lingering existence should be wound up, as while they continue in the market, even though at nominal prices, they injure, with the less-informed portion of the public, other stocks; and if business in these descriptions is to regain a healthy tone, those associations must be expunged from the list. The Sydney Escort Company, it appears, at their last meeting, had lost, on their year's transactions, 667*l.* 1s., and had petitioned the Government for a grant of 5000*l.*; this was conceded them, on the condition that they resumed their useful labours for another year; but it would appear that they imagined the grant should be afforded them untramelled with any restrictions. The Hobart Town journals state that rich discoveries have been made in the Ben Lomond district. At the Eureka diggings, a nugget, of the weight of 207 ozs., had been found; and it was reported that one at Ballarat had been taken up which, sinking the quartz, weighed 685 ozs. (?) The gold-fields would seem to have no decrease in produce, and the diggings were as brisk as at the first discovery. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Golden Mountain, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; British Australian, 1-16 to 3-16 per share; Garnett and Moseley, par to ¼ prem.; Australian Consols, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; London and Virginia Gold, ¼ dis. to par.; Berdan's Gold Machine, ⅛ to ⅜ pm. The arrivals of bullion this week have been—*Kangaroo*, from Melbourne, 10,111 ozs.; *Aberfoyle*, from Geelong, 21,108 ozs.; *Constant*, from Melbourne, 12,000 ozs.; *Kent*, from Port Phillip, 63,735 ozs.; *Maidstone*, from Sydney, 15,705 ozs. In addition to this, 127,650*l.* has been received by the American steamers, *Arabia* and *Pacific*, as well as 1235*l.* per the *Tagus*. The gold on board the wrecked steamer *Australian*, 78,907 ozs., has been landed at the Cape of Good Hope. The arrival has been announced of the *Surrey*, from Melbourne, whence she sailed on the 27th Jan., but it is not yet known if this vessel has any gold on board. In addition to the imports already recorded, the *Irene*, from Adelaide, has 5337 ozs. of gold on freight; the *Wellington*, from Hobart Town, 1100 ozs.; and the *Derwentwater*, from Hobart Town, 240 ozs.; in all 6677 ozs., worth 26,700*l.* The *May Queen*, from Portland Bay; the *Frances Ridley*, from Melbourne; and the *Hero*, from Launceston, have no gold on freight. The *Stirlingshire* is also in from Launceston, but is not known to bring any gold. The *Ajax* sailed from Melbourne on the 20th of Feb. for London, with 10,000 ozs. of gold on freight; and the *Marquis of Bute*, on the 25th of February, with 766 ozs.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the improvement we noticed last week in land companies has been maintained. Business was done at the opening of the market in Australian Agricultural at 46½; Peel River, par to ¼ prem.; Crystal Palace, 7. These quotations have remained remarkably firm, and a considerable amount of business was done yesterday in Australian Agricultural at 47½ to 47⅝. Peel River was steady at 5⅝ ¼. Crystal Palace slightly receded, shares changing hands at 7 to 6⅞. Scottish Australian Investment shares were steady at 2⅛; South Australian Land, 37¾; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 15¼. The closing price in British American Land was 65 to 75; Netherlands Land, 1½; North British Australasian, 1⅜. In Joint-Stock Banks, shares changed hands yesterday in Australasia at 78 to 79; Colonial, 16; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 8¼; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 21; Oriental Bank Corporation, 46⅞ to 47⅜. In other securities of this description the closing prices were—Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to ½ dis.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 2 to 1½ dis.; South Australia, 41 to 43; Union of Australia, 69 to 71; ditto, New, 7 to 8.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, business has been remarkably dull; in fact, there have been scarcely any actual transactions. The following are the current quotations, which, however, are in most cases merely nominal:—Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 8 to 10; British Iron, 6 to 8; Rhymney Iron, 29 to 31; ditto, New, 8 to 10; and Mount Carbon Coal, ⅞ to ⅝ dis.

At the Nouvelle Montagne Zinc Company meeting, at Engis, on the 24th of April, a dividend of 100 frs. (4*l.*) per share was declared.

The Anglo-Mexican Mint Company have announced a dividend as payable after the 2d June.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the Mine, on the 16th May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	120	£15 6 0	Tamar Smelting Co.
ditto	70	14 1 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold at Aberystwith, on the 22d May.			
Frongoch	60	£15 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cwmystwith	100	15 0 0	ditto
Cefn Brwyno	50	15 0 0	ditto
Sold in Derbyshire, 26th May.			
Eyam	15	£15 11 6	Barker and Co.
ditto	24	15 15 0	Wyatt.
ditto	6	13 15 0	Wyatt.

Ticketing at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, 25th May.

Penyrhenblas	13	£14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	70	14 17 6	ditto
Jamaica	18	10 9 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Maesysafn	70	15 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	60	14 17 6	ditto
Fron Fawnog	10	11 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pantyffrith	8½	14 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Brongwyn	14	14 2 6	ditto
Belgraves	16	13 17 6	ditto
Frith Llechwydd	23	13 7 6	ditto
Coed Mawr Pool	7	13 12 6	ditto
Llanrwst	11	13 10 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Black Craig	20	12 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Kirkcudbright	20	12 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyfngwm	11	13 10 6	ditto
Rhoswydol	8	13 10 0	ditto
Minera	100	13 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 17th May.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Drake Walls	14 3 1 27	£60 16 6	£869 14 7	—
ditto	5 1 1 14	68 0 0	344 13 6	—
Sold on the 19th May.				
Wheal Enys	1 1 3 13	£72 0 0	£78 14 4	Calenick.
ditto	0 8 0 25	61 17 6	25 8 9	ditto
ditto	0 8 2 0	48 0 0	20 8 0	ditto
Wheal Robins	3 3 3 17	61 10 0	—	New Blowing.
ditto	0 7 2 27	20 0 0	—	ditto
Birch Tor	3 0 0 0	69 10 0	208 10 0	Williams.
Sold on the Mine.				
Guskus	3 16 1 18	£68 5 0	£310 3 0	Chyandour.
ditto	0 14 3 22	68 2 6		
Lewis	6 9 2 19	68 10 0	1296 8 11	ditto
ditto	0 10 2 15	59 0 0		ditto
ditto	11 8 0 16	67 10 0		Bissoe.
ditto	0 16 1 8	62 10 0		ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 3, and sold at Swansea May 23, 1854.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	117	10¼	£10 14 0	French Slag	22	10¼	£10 7 0
ditto	116	10⅛	11 2 0	ditto	17	6⅜	6 1 6
ditto	110	10⅛	10 15 0	Peninsular	58	6½	6 10 0
ditto	82	9⅞	10 15 0	ditto	40	6⅜	7 1 6
Knockmahon	115	13⅝	15 0 0	Australian	8	19⅝	20 10 0
ditto	111	10⅝	11 11 0	Tuscany	2	16	17 2 0
ditto	95	13⅛	15 0 0	Ballymurtagh	6	57¾	60 2 6
Holyford	67	19¼	22 1 6	Glasgow	5	23⅛	23 0 0
ditto	13	9⅞	9 10 6	ditto	1	21¼	22 0 0
French Slag	28	6⅛	5 11 6	Knockmahon	36	10	11 0 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	425	£4603 10 0	Australian	8	£164 0 0
Knockmahon	321	4432 1 0	Tuscany	2	34 4 0
Holyford	80	1602 17 0	Ballymurtagh	6	360 15 0
French Slag	67	487 1 6	Glasgow	6	137 0 0
Peninsular	98	660 0 0	Knockmahon	36	396 0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company	2	£ 34 4 0
Freeman and Co.	104	707 0 0
Grenfell and Sons	8	164 0 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	50	383 16 0
Vivian and Sons	430	5146 0 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	146	1578 10 0
Mines Royal Company	111	1282 1 0
English and Australian Copper Company	95	1425 0 0
F. Bankart	103	2066 17 6
Total	1049	£12,877 8 6

Copper ores for sale May 30.—Cuba 116, 89, 77, 71, 60—Santiago 100, 94, 82, 40, 34, 33, 9, 8—Knockmahon 75, 67—Peninsular 56—Berehaven 54—African 11, 1—London 2, 1, 1—Severn 2.—Total, 1083 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	12¼	£13 4 0	£127 7 6
Foreign	7⅞	7 13 6	129 2 0
Sale	11⅜	£12 5 6	£128 4 6

Totals—British, 874; Foreign, 175=1049 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8⅝	£9 2 0	£135 2 6
Foreign	15	16 6 6	123 19 0
Sale	11⅝	£12 14 6	£127 18 6

Totals—British, 588; Foreign, 592=1180 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 10, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 25.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	102	£5 0 0	South Caradon	50	£14 12 6
ditto	86	5 5 0	ditto	40	11 9 0
ditto	76	7 0 0	ditto	28	5 6 0
ditto	71	4 2 0	Perran & Gt. Wheal Leisure Union	54	1 9 6
ditto	68	4 16 6	ditto	49	3 12 0
ditto	64	5 8 0	ditto	34	3 10 6
ditto	57	2 4 6	ditto	25	2 15 0
ditto	51	2 1 0	ditto	24	1 10 0
ditto	50	12 2 6	ditto	19	6 12 6
ditto	40	4 2 6	ditto	18	2 18 6
ditto	31	7 4 6	ditto	12	3 8 6
ditto	27	1 18 6	ditto	10	4 1 0
ditto	26	5 12 6	South Crinnis	110	5 6 6
ditto	21	2 0 6	ditto	57	3 0 6
Consolidated	102	5 5 6	ditto	19	16 18 6
ditto	95	5 15 6	Treviskey	61	7 17 0
ditto	62	4 5 6	ditto	53	5 1 0
ditto	56	4 9 0	South Tolgus	37	5 0 6
ditto	54	6 0 6	ditto	31	11 6 6
ditto	44	5 8 6	ditto	30	5 11 0
ditto	39	6 9 6	Trethellan	65	3 17 0
ditto	33	1 15 0	Wheal Clifford	50	7 13 6
ditto	29	3 10 0	ditto	5	3 5 6
Perran St. George	74	4 2 6	West Polberro	44	4 4 6
ditto	63	6 0 6	ditto	6	16 10 6
ditto	62	8 11 0	Old Wheal Basset	38	6 19 6
ditto	58	2 5 6	North Wheal Busy	28	5 12 0
ditto	52	4 2 6	ditto	10	15 10 6
ditto	50	7 4 6	Wheal Prudence	17	3 13 0
ditto	44	4 4 0	Wh. Unity Wood East.	16	10 3 6
ditto	43	2 5 6	Wheal Music	15	4 5 6
ditto	36	5 3 6	Wheal Regent	15	5 8 0
ditto	8	2 1 6	Wheal Ellen	7	2 18 0
Fowey Consols	115	7 12 6	ditto	6	5 16 6
ditto	74	9 0 0	Carharrack	13	6 10 6
ditto	70	6 15 6	Wheal Henry	13	7 1 6
ditto	48	2 12 0	Davey's Ore	1	7 17 0
South Caradon	75	9 3 0			
ditto	55	15 18 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

United	770	£3925 13 0	West Polberro	50	£285 1 0
Consolidated	514	2576 15 0	Old Wheal Basset	38	265 1 0
Perran St. George	490	2408 3 0	North Wheal Busy	38	312 1 0
Fowey Consols	307	2141 18 6	Wheal Prudence	17	62 1 0
South Caradon	248	2874 15 6	Wh. Unity Wood E.	16	162 16 0
Perran & Gt. Wh. Leisure Union	245	740 15 6	Wheal Music	15	64 2 6
South Crinnis	186	1079 15 0	Wheal Regent	15	81 0 0
Treviskey	114	746 10 0	Wheal Ellen	13	55 5 0
South Tolgus	98	703 10 0	Carharrack	13	84 16 6
Trethellan	65	250 5 0	Wheal Henry	13	91 19 6
Wheal Clifford	55	400 2 6	Davey's Ore	1	7 17 0

Average Standard .... £144 0 0 | Average Produce 6

Average Price per ton £5 16 6

Quantity of Ore .... 3321 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 197 tons 11 cwts.

Amount of Money £19,320 3 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £139 11 0.—Average Produce 7⅛

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 146*l.* 12s.—Produce 5¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal Company	253	£1536 17 6
Vivian and Sons	679	3347 14 6
Freeman and Co.	336	1567 14 6
Grenfell and Sons	512	2955 19 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	395	1893 6 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	658	4739 2 0
English and Australian Company	136	1058 2 6
Mason and Elkington	114	746 10 0
F. Bankart	24	109 6 9
Copper Miners' Company	214	1365 10 0
Total	3321	£19,320 3 6

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Basset 764—Tincroft 533—Wheal Seton 499—North Pool 393—East Pool 250—Condurrow 232—South Frances 215—Dolcoath 172—Camborne Vean 163—South Wheal Crofty 71—Tywarnhaile 60.—Total, 3352 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 975—Carn Brea Mines 504—West Wheal Basset 500—West Wheal Seton 306—Par Consols 293—Alfred Consols 293—United Mines 241—West Wheal Treasury 200—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 198—North Wheal Basset 173—South Crenver 142—Botallack 111—Levant 110—Wheal Charlotte 86—Wheal Carpenter 68—Carvannall 66—West Wheal Providence 58—Guskus 43—Rosewarne United Mines 42—Kenneggy 35—Wheal Trebarvah 32—Higgins's Ore 23—Truthall 20—St. Hillary Wheal Friendship 20—Great Wheal Fortune 17—Trannack and Bosence 8—Wellington Mines 7—West Wheal Abraham 2.—Total, 4573 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—"C."—The purchaser of shares in a cost-book mine becomes liable to all the obligations of such shares (amongst which is the payment of calls) from the time of his purchase, and no erroneous impression he may have entertained as to the speedy advent of dividends can impair or weaken such obligations; also, no statement by the vendor of the shares, that dividends would shortly be paid, can affect the obligations of the owner of such shares for the time being with third parties—namely, the remaining adventurers. The conduct of the adventurers in having handed over to the creditors of the mine a list of the defaulting shareholders, is not only perfectly legal, but also justifiable and usual. (See the cases of Courtis *v.* Johnson, Devon Sum. Ass. 1853, and Crickmer *v.* Buggins, London after H. T. 1854, cited in Tapping's *Cost-book Essay*, pp. 23, 24, 43, &c.) Surely "C." on calm reflection, will see that he is nothing more nor less than a shareholder of his mine, and so liable to calls; and that because he ("C.") was under an erroneous impression, or that his vendor made a false, or may be fraudulent statement as to dividends, cannot affect his obligations to the company (who were probably not cognisant of the sale), so as to defeat their right to calls. "C.'s" case is one of pure sympathy, and that is all,—it comes within the well-known category of *caveat emptor*. "C." so far as he states his case, has no defence to an action by the mine creditors; so our advice is, that he arrange with his co-adventurers for the discharge of his calls.

CONDIE'S STEAM HAMMER.—A long article descriptive of this invention appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 30th, 1848. Mr. Condie's experimental hammer was erected at Mr. Dixon's Govan Ironworks, in Glasgow, and we should think that a letter forwarded to that address would now reach the inventor.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—SIR: An impression, I believe, is very general here, that pig-iron can be produced in the Cleveland district as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other part of the United Kingdom. If any of your correspondents would kindly give the particulars of the cost of producing it, as compared with that of other districts, many of your readers would find such information extremely interesting.—S.; *Newcastle, May* 24.

"A Shareholder" (Bath) should, in fairness, first communicate with the management; and if no satisfactory information can be obtained, it will then be time enough to think of publishing such a statement.

"T. S." (Baker-street).—There is an unlimited quantity of the best iron ores in Norway; they are principally situated on the coast between Christiansand and Arendal. Ironstone is likewise found in the north of Norway, but at present there are no works north of Drontheim. The foundries are principally supplied with pig-iron from Glasgow; some pig-iron was made at Kongsberg, but owing to the competition arising from the supplies from this country it was abandoned.

CRAFNANT COPPER MINE (MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES).—SIR: In reply to your correspondent, "P. G.," respecting the above mine, I beg to inform him that it is progressing very satisfactorily. Considerable quantities of ore are now being raised, and it is expected that a sale will be made in a few weeks; but it will be necessary to make further calls before the mine can be brought into a dividend-paying state. Any other information that he may require I shall be very glad to give him, if he will write to me or call at my office.—GEORGE WILSON, Secretary: *George-street, Sheffield, May* 25.

"G. S." (Calstock).—Until the miners are more united among themselves, the attempt to establish a smelting works on independent principles would be futile. The Swansea smelters are possessed of large capital, and unless a company was formed with adequate means it would be useless to contend with them; the project has been tried, but signally failed.

BERDAN EXPERIMENT AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY.—SIR: A misapprehension having arisen owing to a paragraph in my letter, which appeared in your Journal last Saturday, it is desirable that it should be fully understood that no other machine except Berdan's is used at these works for reducing ores. The other methods referred to allude to the assaying independent of machinery.—F. A. CATTY, Manager: *Lett's Wharf, Waterloo-bridge, May* 26.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—SIR: Will any of your correspondents inform me what progress is making at this mine, as I have for some time past searched your Journals without finding any report, or notice concerning it?—X. X.: *Salisbury, May* 23.

LAKE BATHURST.—SIR: Your correspondent will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that there never existed the slightest foundation for a statement that any scrip or shares of this company had been abstracted or improperly obtained. I invite him to publish the name of the person who has made or will repeat such a statement, together with the names of the parties implicated. The *attempt* to repudiate a portion of the shares issued is one of the most absurd and mendacious ever witnessed, especially as I hold in my own hands a written statement by the repudiating director, showing the utter falsehood of the grounds on which such pretended repudiation has been made. I could say much more, but as I shall now shortly give you a detailed statement, which will entirely change the complexion of this matter, you will admit the propriety of my abstaining at present. I have waited for the last of the thousand and one falsehoods and misrepresentations, before it was politic to brush away the cobwebs. You have my name, but for reasons at present I subscribe myself—ONE INTERESTED: *May* 26.

"Miner" (Camborne).—Arsenical antimony is found in kidney-shaped masses, colour tin-white, occasionally splendent, sometimes dull; before the blowpipe it melts, and, at the same time, emits considerable fumes of arsenic and antimony. This species was noticed by Zippe at Przibram in Bohemia, where it occurs in metallic veins associated with blende, antimony, and sparry iron.

SIR,—I happen to be a shareholder in the Lackamore, Keeweenaw Point, and Treburget Consols Mines; the last-named, I perceive, you have struck out of your list altogether, the second has never appeared in it, and the shares of the first are greatly reduced in the market. No one can be surprised that men of capital hold aloof from speculating in mining property, when business is so badly managed. All three of the concerns I have named have been started more than 12 months, yet only the first has held a meeting at all—and then, I believe, no balance-sheet was shown to the shareholders, who were paid a dividend, now said to be out of the capital they had just subscribed. To say the least of such conduct on the part of the directors, it is treating the adventurers most unhandsomely: if these concerns are not likely to become remunerative, why do they not call a meeting, and stop the further waste of money; or are we to suppose they are carried on merely to serve the private interests of the directors and their friends?—A SHAREHOLDER: 1, *Kensington-place, Bath, May* 22.—P.S. I may also remark, in explanation, that I have already written to the secretary of one of these companies, but have received no reply, consequently I thought to require the information publicly was the next best way to obtain it.

CARBERY WEST MINES.—In reply to enquiries on these mines, we understand the directors have made arrangements to have a general meeting of the shareholders called, on receiving reports on the present state of the works and prospects of the mines, from mining engineers, who are about visiting the mines for that purpose.

VENTILATION.—SIR: A level preparatory to mining operations was some years ago run several hundred yards into a rising ground; the work was, however, suddenly suspended, and has been again lately resumed. On re-opening the level, the air has proved foul, and, consequently, dangerous. Perhaps one of your numerous practical correspondents can suggest the speediest, cheapest, and most efficient method of ventilating it.—A CONTRIBUTOR.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—SIR: A paragraph having appeared in your Journal of Saturday last, to the effect that the future working of the Trebarvah Mine was about to be abandoned, I beg to inform you that no such intention exists. The mine has been recently examined and minutely inspected by two persons of considerable mining experience, and their report has been such as to warrant a continuance of operations; but as such reports as those mentioned in your Journal, if uncontradicted, would have the effect of not only misleading the public, but also of causing needless alarm to the adventurers, may I, therefore, beg that you will be so kind as to insert this letter in your next publication.—ROBERT DALY, Sec.: 16, *Union-court, Old Broad-street, May* 25.

THE GREAT GLOBE NUGGETS.—SIR: Can any of your readers inform me whether the lead from which the celebrated "gold nuggets" were manufactured was part of the missing statue from Leicester-square?—J. S.: *Charing-cross, May* 24.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Did "A Shareholder" possess a little more discrimination, he might clearly see, from the fact of the directors and their friends holding so large a stake in the undertaking, that they possess full confidence in Sir Henry Huntley's management. I trust before the next general meeting that the shareholders will feel gratefully disposed to move, not only a vote of thanks, but the presentation of a testimonial to Sir Henry, for the valuable dividends they will be in receipt of as the result of his arduous exertions and steady perseverance. By the way, I should much like to see the San Francisco merchant's budget opened to the public, if Mr. Christie will oblige: this is due, to have all things fair above board.—GEO. GRESHAM: *Lincoln, May* 22.

QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I perceive a letter in your last Journal respecting this company. Will the writer, or any of your numerous correspondents, be kind enough to favour me with Mr. Thomas H. Hardinge's (one of the late directors) residence?—A BRITISH MUTUAL SHAREHOLDER: *May* 25.

"A Subscriber" (Helston), should obtain Budge's Miner's Guide (Longman)—Mitchell's Manual of Practical Assaying (Baillière)—Dunn's Winning and Working of Collieries (Simpkin and Marshall)—Thompson's Inventions, Improvements, and Practice of a Colliery Engineer (*Mining Journal* office)—and a new work, in course of publication by Messrs. Lambert, of Newcastle, called A Practical Treatise on Mine Engineering.

CAWSON HILL MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Can any of your readers inform me if the report which has been circulated in this neighbourhood as coming from Capt. Moyle, that the company are about to declare a dividend at their next meeting in June upon those shares only upon which the full amount of the share has been paid up, is true? I have also heard from another source, that Capt. Moyle has been dealing out private information as to the prospects of the mine to some of his intimate friends, and that many shares taken in this neighbourhood have been obtained at a considerable discount. I am a shareholder to some extent, and as such hope that the directors will not abuse, or allow the trust reposed in them and the captain to be abused, but let the whole of the adventurers have the full benefit of the advantages to be derived from such an undertaking. I would not have thus troubled you, but neither the directors, secretary, or purser, will take the least notice of any communications sent to them.—H. GIBBS: *Blandford, May* 23.

The offices of the Onslow Consols, the Penqueen Quarries, the Mount's Bay Mines, and the Perran Consols, is at Mr. John Harrison's, mining sharebroker, 32, Castle-street, Liverpool.

ERRATA.—In our article in the last Journal, on the Report on the Corporation of London, after the name Henry Labouchere, the words *once* President, &c., were misprinted *Vice*-President.

In the communication from our correspondent in Ireland, where remarking on the Bandon and Barytes Copper Mining Company, in last line but two of the paragraph, it should read "as regards the *allocation* of the shares," &c.

THE SHARE LIST.—Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

THE NEW DOMESTIC FIRE-GRATE.—SIR: I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will inform me where Dr. Arnott's newly-invented stoves, noticed in your Journal of the 20th inst., are to be obtained.—A SUBSCRIBER: *Hull, May* 23.

"Argus" (of Truro) will be on a tour next week inspecting mines in Wales; shortly after his return, in Devonshire, for a similar purpose. All letters for him, under cover to us, will at all times safely reach his hands.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the concluding part of Mr. David Mushet's paper "On Mines and Customs of the Forest of Dean."

THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the MINING JOURNAL worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the MINING JOURNAL surpasses that of the entire Railway press:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
MINING JOURNAL	**118,750**	**147,000**	**200,032**
RAILWAY TIMES	86,530	81,000	88,300
HERAPATH'S JOURNAL	119,100	121,004	82,152
RAILWAY RECORD	28,350	25,500	19,475
RAILWAY GAZETTE	7,900	7,500	4,500
	241,880	235,004	194,427
MINING JOURNAL	**118,750**	**147,000**	**200,032**

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the MINING JOURNAL to be considerably more than all of them put together:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD	36,300	38,600	41,250
THE REPORTER	24,881	12,075	32,550
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE	23,000	21,000	27,500
LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL	17,500	19,300	15,500
THE MERCHANT	23,000	18,600	14,000
	124,688	105,975	130,800
MINING JOURNAL	**118,750**	**147,000**	**200,032**

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 27, 1854.

It having been officially intimated in Parliament by Mr. WILSON, one of the secretaries of the Treasury, that the long-expected report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of our laws relating to partnerships was being printed, and that the first portion was ready for delivery, it may be desirable to revive in the public mind the consideration of the very important subjects to which it must necessarily be devoted. The publication of a report of the proceedings at a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on receiving the resolution of the council on the law of partnership, furnishes an opportunity of reviewing the question in its various phases. In a former Number of this Journal we submitted to our readers a copy of that resolution, in which the council affirmed this principle—"That the present law, in so far as it prohibits the formation of partnerships with limited liability, is unsound, and an alteration in this and other respects is urgently required." The discussions in the Chamber occupied three successive meetings, and in their printed form fill a large pamphlet; and we feel ourselves perfectly safe in asserting that the weight of argument and the reasoning appear strongly to preponderate at that side of the question which we have long and strenuously advocated—viz.: the extension of the system of limited liability in our partnership code.

We freely admit that our ancient institutions, and the prejudices with which the legal professions cling to establish abuses, enable the opponents of innovation to range at their side a number of eminent names, and amongst the rest of Lord BROUGHAM, who has admitted that on this very important subject his opinion has undergone a considerable modification; that he formerly thought the introduction of the *commanditè* would be beneficial, and that both his late friend, Lord ASHBURTON, and himself had frequently broached the subject in the House of Commons, having often discussed it in private. The conclusion, however, to which that noble and learned lord ultimately came was, "that the *commanditè* appears better adapted to a community which has moderate mercantile capital and concerns than ours, and would be more wanted as well as more safe in such a community." This seems to be the prevailing feeling in high judicial quarters, and many leading commercial authorities appear to entertain a strong opinion that the difficulties and distresses which have so frequently occurred in the commercial world are to be traced not to the want of capital, but to the misapplication of it. The moral effect of introducing a system of limited liability into a state of commercial society so remarkable for high sentiments of probity and honour as that of England, has been also gravely questioned, on the principle that if such were the law a man might make numerous solemn engagements, and break them all, even although he might have ample means for their fulfilment, if he could establish that to fulfil them would entail on him a greater loss than the capital he had originally stipulated for placing in the concern. Some persons, who would not be disposed to go the entire length of limiting liability, seem inclined to suggest a middle course—viz., to legalise loans to firms, sharing the profit and loss, on condition that the money lent should not be withdrawn for a certain time, while the liability of the lender was to be restricted to the sum lent. Other supporters of the existing system deprecate such a departure from the noble standard of our law, which has existed for centuries, and under which Great Britain has risen, in her contest, side by side, with those countries which have traded upon limited liability principles to the highest position which a nation has ever achieved.

These and a variety of objections, equally striking, were fairly encountered during the discussions, and it was very truly observed that the opinion of the council embodied in that resolution, which formed the subject of debate, merely condemned the existing law of partnership, not because it sanctioned unlimited liability, but because it prohibited limited liability. Freedom of choice was insisted on, that persons should be at liberty to determine, each for himself, on what system they would severally employ their capital and their energies, and the existing law was objected to, as it did not sanction such a choice. The advocates of reform say, unlimited liability may be a wise and useful principle, but do not make it compulsory on those to adopt it who think otherwise; and if they find it their interest to limit their liability under the provisions of a law to be enacted for that purpose, let them be free to do so. The apprehension was justly ridiculed as preposterous, that if this change in the law were made, a firm now trading under unlimited liability might to-morrow limit their liability to the prejudice of its creditors, on the ground that the capital and risk of its partners were then limited. This objection seriously advanced, was at once refuted by the observation, that of course legislation would not have a retrospective operation, and would be only applicable to future arrangements. Limited liability prevailed in large undertakings with great risks; GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., hold a charter of limited liability for the *Great Britain* steamer; it is a prevailing principle, and is not objected to in gas companies, or in railway companies, or in chartered banks. The Scotch banking companies, so highly lauded and so prosperous, were all established on that system, and the Bank of England, whose notes pass current in every country, is an institution of limited liability. In any new law regulating limited liability partnerships two great safeguards would necessarily be ensured—the one, the fullest publicity; the other, stringent provisions to enforce compliance with its enactments. It was demonstrated that all the anticipated evils at present exist; that a capitalist can, as the law now stands, advance money to a concern at a high rate of interest, and withdraw it again when adverse circumstances arise, and still the great objection to the proposed improvement was, that capital advanced for the purpose of forming a partnership might be secretly withdrawn without risk if liability were limited. By the publicity, as suggested, every company would have to declare its capital, its partners, and its intended duration; the same would severally be inserted in a local register, free of access to every person, and by the introduction of something peculiar into the title of the firm, it might be easily known whether it was a limited association or not. The public would thus have the means of judging for themselves how far it would be safe to give credit to such a company; and if credit were granted unwisely, blame would attach to the indiscretion of parties, and not to the provisions of the law. The other proposed safeguard would be effected by expressly rendering any evasions of the act, whether by fraudulent acts or wilful non-compliance with its provisions, highly penal, and by defeating any protection which the law was intended to afford in such instances. Those who sustained this view in seeking a reversal or remodelling of the present law, which prohibited limited liability, merely asked permission to unite capital with industry, that capital might no longer be prohibited from giving a due impulse to integrity, intelligence, and industry, and from calling new powers into activity and action. They declared that they did not desire to adopt any new or speculative principle, but to carry that into operation which prevailed in other countries, and had been adopted in one so pre-eminently commercial as the United States. The avowed object was, that young men of probity, ingenuity, and enterprise should be enabled to secure the assistance of capital as opposed to the more gambling speculator, who freely trades on borrowed money; that the capitalist might have the field of employment enlarged, and that the enterprises which required the fostering hand of encouragement might no longer be trodden down by the terrors of unlimited liability.

In sustaining those views, it was justly observed that unlimited liability companies had seldom more than a fourth or fifth of their capital paid up, that they traded generally upon the credit of a long list of shareholders, with very little available means, and that banks established on this system constantly obtained large borrowed capital in the shape of deposits on call, and it was fairly asked how establishments formed and sustained on such a system could be prepared to meet any sudden or pressing emergency? It was boldly asserted that unlimited liability in banking had proved to be only machinery for trading on the minimum of paid-up capital, and the maximum of deposits, or borrowed money. Severe censure was expressed on the power vested in the Board of Trade, by which it was constituted an arbitrary tribunal for dispensing charters as favours, instead of rights, which it was alleged was exercised without any fixed rule, and in the most capricious manner; and the strange anomaly was pointed out of enduring the despotism of that board at home, while our colonies were free from such restrictions. The following conclusion seemed very generally assented to—that a limited co-partnership, under the system proposed, would be, so far, more safe than an unlimited one, as it would afford a starting point at which you might clearly ascertain where, how, and to what extent responsibility existed, instead of being misled, as is not unfrequently the case, as the law now stands, by supposing and assuming that capital was to be found where it had never been placed.

Very considerable ability and knowledge of the subject was displayed on both sides; indeed, we much doubt whether the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was not quite as competent and as qualified for the discussion and decision of a purely commercial question as the learned Commissioners to whom the enquiry had been referred, or the House of Commons, who must ultimately adjudicate upon it. We have, on a former occasion, in some observations on Mr. Collier's bill remarked, that the legal element predominated too strongly in the formation of the Royal Commission, and it has been intimated that the tenor of their enquiries indicated a foregone conclusion. Should this surmise prove correct, it will be the duty of those commercial classes who feel an interest in the settlement of the question on a broad, liberal, and permanent basis, to concentrate their views, and to press them upon the Legislature. The publication which we have selected as the subject of these observations, and which we may fairly assume puts forward the opinions of the most enterprising and perhaps the most intelligent commercial community in England, will be not only an index by which the views of others may be ascertained, but will also prove a guide to the sources through which a thorough knowledge of the subject may be acquired. We have before shown that opposition is to be anticipated from high legal authorities; we find, however, the sanction of equally high names supporting the positions which we have ourselves so often endeavoured to sustain. An eminent writer on political and economic science, Mr. JOHN STUART MILLS, distinguished as well for his logical precision as for his enlightened and comprehensive views on all social subjects, has not hesitated to declare that the extension of the co-operative principle is the great economical necessity of modern industry, and that the progress of the productive arts requiring that many sources of industrial occupation should be carried on by larger and larger capitals, the productive power of industry must suffer by whatever impedes their formation through the aggregation of smaller ones. "If," observes Mr. MILLS, "a number of persons choose to associate for carrying on any operation of commerce or industry, agreeing amongst themselves, and announcing to those with whom they deal, that the members of the association do not undertake to be responsible beyond the amount of the subscribed capital, is there any reason that the law should raise objections to this proceeding, and should impose on them the unlimited responsibility which they disclaim? For whose sake?—Not for that of the partners themselves, for it is they whom the limitation of responsibility benefits and protects. It must, therefore, be for the sake of third parties—namely, those who may have transactions with the association, and to whom it may run in debt beyond what the subscribed capital suffices to pay. But as no body is obliged to deal with the association, still less is any one obliged to give it unlimited credit. The class of persons with whom such associations have dealings are, in general, perfectly capable of taking care of themselves, and there seems no reason that the law should be more careful over their interests than they will themselves be, provided no false representation is held out, and they are aware from the first what they have to trust to."

Reasoning such as this cannot be controverted, and we have this opinion sustained by a writer who is not only an eminent lawyer, but who, entertaining wholly different economical views, has been generally considered the ablest defender of protectionist opinions. We allude to Mr. Serjeant BYLES. "Joint-stock companies," he observes, "are of two sorts—those that really answer, and those that do not; and those that really answer would answer just as well with a limited liability on the shareholders." "When the limits within which joint-stock companies should exist are defined—when a limited liability of shareholders, and an effectual control over directors and their expenditure is introduced, then, and not till then, will be seen what association can achieve."

The directors of the SUE RIVER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA have just issued their first annual report, which will be found in another column. Anything less encouraging it is hardly possible to conceive; but it has in its composition a strong claim to consideration—"a plain unvarnished tale:" and it is to be regretted that a legitimate undertaking—an undertaking which has been managed with so much discretion—has not succeeded in achieving more favourable results. If the report of Mr. W. J. HENWOOD (and upon which the opinion of the directors appears to be founded) is to be relied upon, there is no portion of the property which offers a possibility of success. Mr. HENWOOD expresses a most decided opinion that there is nothing to warrant further outlay, and recommends the immediate abandonment of the undertaking. This conclusion he states he has arrived at after again and again revisiting every portion of the property. The most conflicting opinions, however, are entertained with reference to the existence of mineral wealth on this estate, as well as in various other parts of the colony. It is contended by gentlemen residing there that the country abounds with mineral properties, and that our Cornish engineers and captains are prejudiced against mining operations in that country, from the fact of their being ignorant of its geological stratifications, which are entirely different from those of Cornwall and other parts of England. Be this as it may, it is a singular fact—and one which it is difficult to reconcile with the views of those who hold an opposite opinion—that there are but few instances on record of copper being found in abundance in Jamaica. We do not intend it to be inferred that mineral wealth does not exist in that colony; but the difficulty seems to be in the discovery of a sufficient quantity to remunerate capitalists for their outlay; while it cannot be denied that the early reports upon some of the Jamaica mines have proved to be gross deceptions—utterly false, indeed, from beginning to end. No such charge of duplicity, however, can be brought against the directors of the Sue River Company; their affairs have throughout been conducted with a spirit of fairness and candour which cannot be too highly commended. They have concealed nothing; the only object by which they appear to have been guided has

been that of serving the interests of the shareholders and the island at large to the best of their ability; and most faithfully have their onerous duties been discharged. It cannot be said of the directors of this company that they have made a purse for themselves; and we believe that the fullest reliance may be placed in their statement that they are still large shareholders in the undertaking. The open manner in which they have met their present unforeseen position and the difficulties which seemed to threaten a speedy dissolution of the company, is worthy of the confidence that has been, and is still, reposed in them; and it must be gratifying to them to find that the shareholders are deeply sensible of the cautious manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted, and the sound judgment and economy which have been observed in every department. Should it be deemed advisable to make a further inspection of the property—a course which has been strongly urged—the directors will, no doubt, be as guarded in their operations as hitherto; and it is moreover to be hoped that the shareholders will meet with the full share of success to which their persevering and enterprising spirit justly entitles them.

Mr. Darlington, the company's mining agent, has published in a convenient form the evidence taken on the inquest at Wigan, in relation to the explosion which took place at the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company's Arley Mine on the 18th of February last. Although stated in the title that it was printed for private circulation, we consider that Mr. Darlington has rendered a public service by presenting the evidence in a correct and detailed form, by accompanying it with introductory remarks, and illustrating them by an accurate and enlarged plan of the workings of the colliery. The prolonged enquiry which took place after that appalling catastrophe was directed to five leading questions—1st, The cause of the loss of life; 2d, The nature of the seam; 3d, The discipline enforced in the pit; 4th, The ventilation of the pit; 5th, The system of working away the seam of coal. Mr. Darlington freely admits that a result so disastrous, and following so quickly a former calamity, must render the impression not only popular, but extremely natural, that some gross negligence, either on the part of the workmen or managers, or some radical defect in the system of mining must have existed.

While we admit that the feeling thus expressed generally, and perhaps to some extent justly, prevails, we freely concur in opinion that defective ventilation and lax discipline are as ruinous to the owner as they are prejudicial to safety; that security and economy go hand in hand; and that an improper system of working and management is commercially ruinous and unwise. While Mr. Darlington concedes that the system of working which had been adopted, and which was followed by such frightful casualties, has been highly censured by two Government Inspectors, he earnestly and fearlessly appeals to the public, to relieve himself from any imputations which might attach to his practical capacity or his professional repute. He indignantly repudiates the presumption that the company which he represents has divided large profits at the expense of the lives of the workmen whom they employed, or that, having realised but inadequate returns, the management has been parsimoniously conducted. Into the conflicts of opinion which have arisen, as well from the event itself as from the subsequent enquiry respecting it, we are far from disposed to enter: discussion, instead of reconciling, would rather, we believe, tend to aggravate them. Mr. Darlington seems, however, disposed to acknowledge that the public, and, we may add, the authorities, would naturally attach value to the opinions of the inspectors; and he cannot deny that when diversities of judgment occur, it is essential that there should be some tribunal to decide. When he admits that legislation seems imminent, he tacitly avows that the public voice has already decided the question; and in his struggle to prevent its effects, we regret to perceive that he has suffered his temper to outrun his prudence. In his excitement he should have remembered that their official stations imposed upon the inspectors the duty of fearlessly stating their views; and instead of indulging in angry declamation, a little reflection would have taught him that the course they have pursued was that which was due to, and expected by, the country. The appalling facts of two almost unparalleled calamities, rapidly succeeding one another, fully justify suspicions of the system which he so pertinaceously defends and applauds; while the declarations of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Wynne, that so long as that system is pursued explosions must occur, necessarily excite alarm lest a perseverence in it may lead to another repetition of the same frightful results. It is plain that Mr. Darlington did not anticipate the consequences which he laments; but this is also observable—that he does not propose, or even suggest, a remedy. We apprehend that he rather exaggerates the evils which he anticipates from endowing irresponsible inspectors with legal powers, and investing them with authorities which they do not as yet possess; but the reasoning employed would equally apply to the delegation of authority to any functionaries. It is scarcely possible that any unjust or inquisitorial system could be sanctioned by the Legislature—it is opposed to the policy of the age, and to the principle so scrupulously observed of maintaining in every measure a due regard to private rights. It is idle clamour to pretend any apprehension, that in this country absolute power could be conferred on any person; and as Mr. Darlington seems to feel, and to some extent to admit, that legislation is inevitable, he would perhaps devote his attainments to a better purpose by pointing out the strict duties and proper limits within which an improved system of inspection ought to be confined, than in struggling to divert the attention of those in power from a subject, on which the judgment of the country has been so emphatically expressed.

We have reasoned with Mr. Darlington in a conciliatory spirit, and when he next appears before us, we are not without strong hopes that he will appear as an advocate for that legalised security for our coal mining operatives, to which they are so justly entitled by their claims on natural justice, as well as on national honour.

Those who are interested in mining enterprise, cannot fail to have noted that lately several companies, supposed of high respectability, have become suddenly defunct, without any one being apprised of their extinction. In some instances, "hole and corner" meetings of the directors, and others concerned, were held, and a resolution to wind-up passed; but the general body of shareholders have been totally ignorant of the proceedings; and many of the constituency, especially those residing in the country, imagine for a long period after these associations have expired that their worthless scrip still possesses some more value than the paper on which it is printed. It may be remembered that, some few days since, a case was heard in the Insolvent Debtor's Court; and it was there elicited that the insolvent had sold some shares in a mining company to an old woman, receiving from her for the same 200*l*. As the scrip was always of a fictitious value, it, consequently, was not saleable; and the savings of a long life being invested in this worthless stock, the owner was obliged to become a recipient of the bounty of—St. Pancras parish; and to this case we could add numberless others which have come under our own knowledge. If three or four individuals choose to embark in any speculation, and do not find it profitable, they are perfectly right to settle their accounts, and wind-up the adventure in which they are concerned; and whether this be on the Cost-book System, or the ordinary law of partnership, the public have no right to interfere, or in any way animadvert on the course they please to adopt in the adjustment of their affairs. If shares are divided among the committee of management and their own friends—in fact, in all cases where private influence is brought to bear—then the purchasers know to whom they shall apply, and the nature of the undertaking with which they have been connected; but the case is widely different where a direct appeal is made to the public, where prospectuses and circulars are disseminated in towns and villages, and golden dreams of wealth are offered to every hind who has a sovereign or ten shillings to invest. He sees it announced in the local journals, the names of the directors, the location of the property, the estimated value of the sett, and the glaring prospects and the glittering returns to be achieved. It is not only the lower classes, but those in a more respectable sphere of life that are likewise deluded, and advance their money with the hope of receiving quicker and more profitable returns than they could by following their legitimate trade or calling. With the jobber, who buys for the chance of selling on the turn of the market, if he loses, we have no commiseration with him; the is astute enough, and knows, like all gamblers, it is but the turn of the tables; but those who are distant from the scene of management should be protected, and apprised from time to time, whether for good or evil, of the status of the concern in which they have invested their money. In some instances where personal application for information has been made at the offices, the reply has been, "Have you signed the cost-book?" or "Are you a registered shareholder?" This being responded to in the negative, although the scrip has been produced, the official becomes grandiloquent; and the bearer of the shares, who probably has purchased at a premium, is quietly elbowed out of the office, "a wiser but a sadder man," at finding his auriferous dreams so obscured.

It is but common justice to all parties, and an axiom observed in all other transactions, that where public aid is required, the proceedings of such associations who avail themselves of the assistance thus afforded to them should be open to the parties who have subscribed their money, or to the press, which, it may be said, represents those who, from want of time, expense, and various other causes, cannot themselves be personally present. The mode in which many of the associations have been conducted has thrown great discredit on mining adventure in general. Several of the companies have been ignominiously expelled from the Stock Exchange; others we could name richly deserve the same fate; and it is to be hoped that the transactions of the last few years will be a warning to those resident in the country, who, unfortunately, in too many instances have been inveigled out of their money under specious pretences. We will not dilate further on this subject, but we think that many nefarious schemes would be prevented if those becoming adventurers would refuse to join associations where reports were withheld, and no information given. We are perfectly aware that in many instances which have occurred lately no accounts can be rendered, the cash having been frittered away to pay directors' attendance, and to keep up a useless and idle staff of officials. Such individuals or associations must be made to inform their dupes in what manner they have exercised their stewardship, and not be allowed, after pocketing the money they have speciously obtained, to retire into the obscurity of private life, again to emerge, in a brief period, for the purpose of concocting some other gigantic bubble, equally as fraudulent as those they have been connected with heretofore. Individual exertion is not sufficient to unmask these delusions, but no company should be allowed by its constituency to wind up until the statement of their affairs was laid before the general body of shareholders, so that they might judge of the efficiency and morality of those who were entrusted with their affairs. We may be accused of being tautological, but we will say—Publicity for the Public.

By a letter from a correspondent at Caracas, we learn that rich silver and gold mines have been discovered at Carripano, Duaca, and Turnario, in the Republic of Venezuela. In another column will be found the details of the measures passed in Congress to protect mining interests. Hitherto all mines in the Republic, as well as in the other *ci-devant* Spanish possessions, have been regulated by the code extant in the mother country prior to the separation. We believe this is the first instance where the mining statutes of Spain have been altered. Although the laws in the Peninsula are generally contradictory, and certainly no models for jurisprudence, yet it has been acknowledged that the mining code was one of the most liberal and least stringent of any in Europe. The exemptions which have been granted by the Venezuela Congress, if faithfully carried out, and which, judging from the settled state of the Republic, will be the case, as in nearly every instance where political convulsions have occurred in the country, private property has been respected, a great impetus will be given to mining enterprise. The privileges which those working mines possess are—freedom from all taxation, national or municipal, no import duty on machinery, tools, or any utensils required for mining operations: those erecting smelting-works are to receive a free grant of three miles of land, adjacent to the mine, or any place they may prefer, to erect the necessary offices. The gold and silver, the produce of the mines worked in Venezuela, will only have to pay, when coined, a mint duty of 5 per cent. for the gold, and 2½ for the silver. As it is well known that in former periods Venezuela produced large quantities of mineral wealth, it is to be anticipated, now all restrictions on mining are abolished, that a fruitful and increasing branch of industry will be developed in the Republic.

In another column will be found a report of the extraordinary meeting of the Asturian Mining Company: this had been convened by the English directors, in order that they might take the opinion of the shareholders as to the course to be adopted at the general meeting which is appointed to be held in Paris on the 17th June. From the rambling and verbose document put forward by M. Grimaldi, it appears that, after paying his advance of 16,000*l*., and still retaining the shares on which that sum was paid, there is not capital sufficient to work the property, although from the proceeds which have been derived from it during the last three years, amounting to about 33,000*l*., there would have been ample, in spite of all difficulties, to have carried on affairs prosperously, and no demand would have been necessary to be made on the pockets of the shareholders here or in France, unless the gerant had taken this peremptory mode of paying himself for his advances, still retaining his shares. The morality of this proceeding we will not comment upon; and judging from the way that many portions of M. Grimaldi's report is worded, it would appear that there are parties in France who are willing to co-operate with him in obtaining possession of the property, to the exclusion of British shareholders.

It appears that at the meetings held in Paris a strong array was made, and that the representatives of the English shareholders, Messrs. Cunninghame and Mackenzie, were outvoted on every question. The accounts and report then presented they protested against. At some considerable inconvenience to himself, Mr. Mackenzie during the early part of the year was in the Asturias, and inspected the property of the association; which it is well known possesses as great capabilities as any in Europe: cinnabar, copper, lead, coal, and iron are all to be found on the association's concessions, and, if properly managed, there is no question but that large returns would be made, and the shareholders receive remunerative profits. After so much capital has been expended, it cannot be allowed that a plant susceptible of such development should be permitted to fall into decadence, or lapse in the hands of strangers, who fain would reap what others have sown.

The gerant has resigned; there are others who can be appointed in his place; a committee has been appointed to co-operate with the directors as to the best course that is to be adopted at the meeting appointed to be held on the 17th of June, and we have no doubt they will materially assist the gentlemen with whom they are associated. Energetic measures must be pursued. From the tone of the meeting, it could be seen the shareholders were disposed to support their representatives; and we trust that, in spite of intrigues and chicanery, whether it be of a technical or financial nature, that the constituency will in such manner sustain the remarks they may feel bound to make to them, so as to show that they have the fullest confidence, not only in the discretion but the integrity of those in whose hands they have delegated the representation of their interests.

It is now above some ten years since the company was first constituted: the British shareholders have exercised great patience; let them now determine energetically to support their directors in the coming struggle, for such it will be, and they may rest assured that means will be found to develope the wealth they possess. On old proverb says—"There is as good fish in the sea as ever was caught." The gerant, who kept neither accounts nor books that could be relied on, has resigned—be it so; others can be found more efficient, and, doubtless, will conduct operations more satisfactory to the general body of shareholders than heretofore.

Mining in North Derbyshire.—Successful and remunerative mining appears to be greatly on the increase in this district. The directors of the Sallad-holes and Longstone Edge Mines met at the Moon Inn, Stony Middleton, on Saturday, and declared a dividend of 1*l*. per share, to be paid in about three weeks. The Enterprise Mine is now preparing ore for sale; the east, or second level, has assumed the appearance of the former level, and is likely to be even more successful. The Brightside, which formerly has been a work of great merit, having realised 100,000*l*. profit down to adit, is now relieved by a powerful steam-engine; the cross-cuts are in part driven out at a depth of 10 fms. below the former workings; such of the veins that have been cut are very rich, and the mine will shortly pay dividends, with a prospect of considerable increase. The Wren Park is well at work; the shaft is going down in good ground, and the mine is rich where it has been left off in the veins. The steam-engine works well, and a vast amount of surface work is now completed. The many successful efforts that have of late been made has inspired the proprietors (who have great confidence in their mine) with a desire to outstrip every other adventure.

The Willoughby Lead Mines.—The numerous young mines in the district about Llanrwst have, by their more energetic prosecution of late, shown that a new and most valuable lead country exists in that neighbourhood, and which is likely, when further developed, to take an equal standing with the great lead districts from which our present supplies are derived. None of these mines, however, have given so much promise as the Willoughby. The abundance of the lodes, their character, and the fact of their forming no less than from 20 to 30 distinct and recognisable junctions, in strata most congenial to the formation of large deposits of mineral, have always attracted the attention of every practical miner and geologist who has examined the sett. Within the last few months the expectations of the proprietors have been in a great measure realised by the workings now being on a lode holding down strong and continuous in ore upwards of a yard wide, from which returns, at the rate of from 4 to 7 tons weekly, are being made of clean ore, requiring little dressing for the market. We understand that it is the intention of the proprietors to erect a water-balance engine forthwith, by which, from the great natural supply of water from the park lake, the mine may be developed to any depth. The discovery of equally rich deposits on nearly all the lodes, and the absence of any practical difficulties in working, together with the ore which is being raised and dressed, has caused the greatest excitement in the neighbourhood.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[from our correspondent in dublin.]

Dublin, May 25.—Nothing worthy of note has transpired since my communication of last week, although some transactions, at improved prices, have taken place in the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland, which have been done at 18, but have since receded, the depression being nearly 1*l*. per share—business having been done to some extent at 17¼, at which price several shares have changed hands. There has been but little doing in mining shares generally; indeed, the remarks which have appeared in your columns touching the Bandon Barytes and other companies, whose shares have lately been forced on the market, have tended much to cause some little enquiry being instituted, and caution observed, as regards mining investment in Ireland, although several undertakings hold out high promise, while the results from the working of others fully justify the confidence reposed in the mineral resources of this country. As an illustration of this, I may merely refer to the sales at the Swansea ticketing this week, the 23d inst., when the proceeds from the sale of ores from two mines alone (Knockmahon and the Berehaven) realised upwards of 9000*l*.—the former being 357 tons, realising 4828*l*. 1s., or an average of 13*l*. 10s. 6d. per ton; while at the latter 425 tons were sold, at 10*l*. 15s. per ton, yielding 4603*l*. 10s.; together, 9430*l*. 11s. I have already observed on the numerous Irish schemes, by London schemers brought forward, which are too well calculated to do an injury to the country, on which I may have to say something more in an early communication, as I am promised some information from head quarters and personal observation. I may, however, indulge in a passing remark, and as we know little or nothing of the "moves" at our "board," I will quote your own prices, as furnished me by a London correspondent. I find Connemara quoted ⅜ to ⅝ discount; this on 15,000 shares is equal to a diminution of value from the amount paid as deposit of some 8000*l*. Glenaulin, again, ¾ to ⅞ dis.; this on 24,000 shares gives a reduction in the market value of 12,000*l*. Dhurode, ½ to ¾ dis. on 12,000 shares, with 1*l*. paid, equal to 9000*l*. Carbery West, 30,000 shares, with 10s. paid, ¼ to ⅜ dis.; again, a reduced value of 10,000*l*. Irish Consols, ¼ to ⅜ dis., or a virtual reduction of 15,000*l*. on 30,000 shares; while poor Lackamore (oh, lack-a-day!) are heavy here, and, according to your prices, are ⅜ to ⅝ dis., or on 20,000 shares (say, at ½) a depreciation in the market value of 10,000*l*. Not to follow out the list, which is no difficult task to augment, you will observe that these six companies, with 131,000 shares, on which 104,000*l*. is represented as having been paid, are now quoted at 55,000*l*.; while I fancy it would be hard to place a few hundred shares at this depressed price. There is a game going on in the purchase of shares in our market, and sale on your side, and occasionally *vice versa*, so as to give the appearance of business doing, and thereby cause the shares to be quoted; but I believe the brokers are the only parties benefitted by their commission, as the shares after all go back into the same hands. Who pays the difference? Whether the directors or others, perhaps the balance-sheets would show. By-the-by, the Royal Hibernian is considered by us as defunct, except that we are taught to believe that there is at all times life in royalty. Ere I leave this, and as reference for my deductions, I give you the following:—

	Shares.	Paid.	Capital.	Market value.
Connemara	15,000	£1 0	£15,000	£ 8,000
Glenaulin	24,000	0 10	12,000	3,000
Dhurode	12,000	1 0	12,000	9,000
Carbery West	30,000	0 10	15,000	10,000
Irish Consols	30,000	1 0	30,000	15,000
Lackamore	20,000	1 0	20,000	10,000
	131,000		£104,000	£55,000

This, I think, will be sufficient, while I believe not one-fourth, or even a tithe, could be obtained, if the shares were pressed on the market. However, it is quite clear that a reduction of 50 per cent., with little or nothing done at the mines, is the London market value, while I repeat here they have none. The market to-day is somewhat improved, and higher prices quoted—that is, for legitimates. I am sorry to say that things are not exactly right with the General Mining Company for Ireland. Whether my remarks of last week may have tended to this, I do not know, but there is a squabble among the directors, and talk of resignation; some say the sooner the better; of course, I do not refer to any particular individual. There has been also some idea afloat of dissolving the company, but this is merely a surmise, or possibly "the wish is father to the thought:" altogether, things are in a pretty mess. The shares are now marketable at 2*l*. per share. By-the-by, you made an error in your last week's notice, by using the word alteration.

National Bank Shares have advanced to 25*l*.; I presume, in anticipation of a 6 per cent. dividend, which would be a novelty; Dublin and Wicklow shares continue to move up steadily; holders of Irish South-Eastern are asking higher prices; Belfast Junctions are improving a little; Bank of Ireland stock has advanced from 207 to 210. Consols have advanced, consequent on the improved state of your market, although the increased interest on Exchequer Bills and India Bonds would lead one to suppose that the funds would not have arrived at their present price but for transactions on the Exchange, which, I believe, is a "bear account." The transactions in the "House" may be thus quoted:—National Bank of Ireland, 24⅜ to 25; Hibernian Bank, 30; Royal Bank, 17¼; City of Dublin Steam Company, 59½; United General Gas, 7¼; General Mining Company, 2¼; Mining Company, 18 to 17¼; Wicklow Copper, 57. I have not yet received the report expected as to the Irish Peat Company, but hope to forward it you next week.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[from our correspondent in birmingham.]

May 25.—The Iron Trade has been firm during the past week. There is an abundance of orders on the books, particulary for pig-iron, which is reported scarce. Indeed, a complete reaction has taken place in favour of the makers of pig-iron. From being obliged to sell at a nominal profit, if not often at actual loss, they are now able to dictate their own terms, and 5*l*. 15s. and 6*l*. are easily obtained for iron which, some short time ago, would not have realised more than 4*l*. or 4*l*. 10s. per ton. Ironstone is still scarce, and the recent advances in price are easily obtained. The high price at which this article is now selling in South Staffordshire and Shropshire has induced the owners of some hematite mines in Solway, Kirkcudbrightshire, to consider how far it may not be mutually advantageous to themselves and the iron-masters of this district to introduce the product of their mines into Staffordshire. I have seen a sample of the stone which, it is said, yields on analisation 90 per cent. of good iron. This is a high per centage, and admitting of a large reduction, which would still leave it valuable if available for the district. It will, however, become a question of carriage and not of consumption, for if it can be introduced at the present market price, it will soon find purchasers. The great demand for ironstone is directing the attention of the masters to other mines, which are now also being tried; for it is pretty generally felt that the manufacturers, at the present rates of pig-iron, are not realising very large profits.

In the Coal Trade, the demand continues excessive; and in addition to the increased resources, which I noticed in my last, some new pits will soon be opened in the neighbourhood of Dudley. On Lord Ward's estate, at Himley, large quantities of coal are reported, and several new openings are said to have been marked out by his lordship's agent.

In the general trade of the town there has not been any material alteration during the week. It has not, however, been as brisk as usual, and the war is beginning to tell, more or less, unfavourably on the general returns. For marine stores of all kinds the demand, of course, is great, and the copper and other tubing branches are very active. Boilers, also, are in requisition, and all hands are fully employed at the great works of the district. Exclusive of the extensive orders for guns and swords by the Ordnance, the East India Company have issued directions for contracts to be entered into for a large supply of sword sabres, and these branches are in a most active state.

In the Copper Trade there is little to report. For general manufacturing purposes the demand has been light, none of the great houses being over full of orders, or disposed to make for stock.

The same applies to the Tin Trade, which is now more immediately engaged preparing for the Australian market.

Amongst the recent inventions patented since my last, is one by Mr. D. Pratt, thimble manufacturer of this town, and likely to cause quite a revolution in the make of this small but essential article. It is called a mechanical arrangement for raising thimbles, the same to be worked by steam, water, or other power, thoroughly superseding hand labour. It consists of an iron frame, somewhat like a fly-press, with a raising tool, so adjusted

that by the revolution of a shaft, to which the driving band with pullies are attached, the tool is made to rise up and down according to the required operation, for the thimble being formed from a round dial of metal it may require three or four operations to bring it into the shape of a finished thimble. But the main novelty of the invention consists in a self-feeding apparatus, which carries the blanks forward, and places them over a cavity in the bed for the top tool to descend, and thereby give it the required form, and from which it is lifted out by adhering to the end of the tool, and is struck off by a self-acting pall at the moment that a pan is brought under the tool for receiving it. According to the speed with which this invention is worked, its advantages may be easily calculated; and it appears that it is capable of producing full thrice the quantity of thimbles made by the ordinary process: and the advantage which the maker proposes is, that it is capable of being worked by a child, whose sole duty it is to supply the blanks, which are thrown off after formation, and delivered into a pan to be annealed.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.]

MAY 25.—The present high prices ruling in the Pig-iron market continues to occupy the serious attention of the ironmasters generally. The railway mania of 1845 gave an extraordinary stimulus to the demand for pig-iron, and caused a great many new furnaces to be erected in Scotland and England. The mania being over, the market suffered a relapse, and continued in a depressed state for a considerable time. The present prosperity of the pig-iron market cannot be ascribed to any sudden fluctuation, such as that produced in 1845, but principally from the scarcity of labour. It is very probable, therefore, that these high rates will be maintained for some time to come. Although we are making railways for almost all parts of the world, and the shipments and home consumption of pig-iron were greater in 1852 than in 1853, it is a most singular fact, that in Scotland last year the pig-iron exported during some weeks exceeded the make by 10,000 tons. The trade, as regards all other descriptions of Iron, is still in a highly prosperous state. The demand for plates used in ship-building during the past month has been excessive, and iron ship-building in Yorkshire is being carried on very extensively, especially by Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., the South Stockton Iron Ship-building Company, who have built some very fine steamers, one of which, the *Advance*, a magnificent iron screw-steamer, made her trial trip on Monday from Stockton to Sunderland. She was designed and superintended by Mr. G. N. Duck, and is intended for the general trade between the Thames and the Tees. She is propelled on the screw principle patented by Griffiths, and her engine is 60-horse power, works 120 revolutions per minute, at a pressure of 26 lbs. per inch. On this occasion she was only tried at 16 lbs. per inch, when she made 80 revolutions per minute, and ran, although with a head wind, full nine miles per hour. Amongst the gentlemen who accompanied the *Advance* on her trip were Mr. Griffiths, patentee of the screw propeller, now being applied to the ships of the Royal Navy; Messrs. Wealans and Bunning, engineers to Messrs. Stephenson and Co.; Mr. Panton, shipbroker, London; Mr. Smethiss, shipbroker, Antwerp; Messrs. Forsick and Ackworth; Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., the builders, and other gentlemen, all of whom expressed high opinions of the build and capabilities of the *Advance*.

The closing of the Russian ports has created an advance in foreign iron of Russian and other makes. A portion of the supply being thus altogether stopped, the value of foreign iron will improve, and consequently we may expect, eventually, an increase in the price of Steel. The demand for steel during the week has been good, and prices have remained firm and regular. The same activity which has characterised the manufacturing department of the trade for many months past continues to prevail. The enquiry for springs for British and continental railways is enormous, and considerably in excess of the supply. The file trade is brisk, and employment plentiful.

The Brass and Copper Trade remains about the same as last noticed. With the present high prices of the raw materials operations are prudently carried on with much caution.

The Coal Trade, that important branch of our national commercial system, is at present in a peculiarly satisfactory position, as regards its marketable value; coalmasters are fully expecting to realise winter prices in summer time. So long as the demand for the article continues we shall not experience any reduction in price. The great quantity of this valuable mineral carried by railways to various parts of the country, the general prosperity of commerce, and the scarcity of labour, are causes sufficient to keep coal mining in its present prosperous condition. With the present prosperity of trade, nothing but a large increase of production can possibly affect prices.

A numerously attended meeting of coalmasters, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, was held in the Queen's Hotel, on Friday last, for the purpose of receiving a deputation, Messrs. Baxendale and Haigh, who had been sent to the meeting of the Leeds and Bradford Coalmasters' Association on the day but one previously, and Mr. John Haigh, of Hanley, was appointed chairman; and amongst the gentlemen present were Messrs. Jacob Baxendale, Jeremiah Rawson, Halifax; J. J. Robinson, for the proprietor of Field House Colliery; J. Whiteley; G. W. Roberts, for Rawson and Clayton; J. Hinchcliffe, G. A. Haigh, A. Baxendale, J. Sheard, Mr Kaye, J. Bedford, L. Kitson, J. Mann, &c. The meeting was unanimous in its sentiments as to the desirability of a proper code of rules being adopted and observed by the men in all mines. With respect to inspectors, it was resolved, "that if the present Government inspectors were to attend to the examination of coal mines solely, instead of acting as referees, or mining engineers, neither additional inspectors, boards of appeal and control, nor sub-inspectors, would be necessary." The petition of the working colliers of Durham, Northumberland, and other places, was read, and as the purport of it has already appeared in the *Mining Journal*, it is not necessary to recapitulate it here. The meeting agreed to all its recommendations, with the exception of that stating that pure air should be carried into the pits by more frequent shafts, the gentlemen present thinking that the present plan of ventilation was most suitable, and that it would be useless to have shafts every two miles, as sought by the workmen. The education of the miners was deemed a point worthy of great consideration; and it was unanimously resolved to co-operate with the Leeds and Bradford Coalmasters' Association in all their endeavours to prevent accidents in mines, and especially in any movement for the education of the miner. It was also agreed to support the bill on this subject about to be brought into Parliament. It was considered that the thin coal fields of that neighbourhood ought to be properly represented at the adjourned meeting, in London, on Tuesday, and, after a short consultation, Messrs. John Baxendale and Jacob Haigh were appointed a deputation to attend that meeting. A complimentary vote of thanks to the deputation who attended the Leeds meeting concluded the proceedings.

At the recent Sheffield Sessions, the grand jury returned a true bill against Messrs. Beet and Lofthouse, proprietors of the Fence Colliery, for a nuisance in working a steam-engine, and machinery connected therewith, near to the Attercliffe and Worksop turnpike-road, without sufficient covering or fence thereto.

The colliers employed by Earl Fitzwilliam were treated to a liberal entertainment on Monday last, on the occasion of the half-yearly rent day; the tenants on the noble earl's estate were also invited to dinner. There is a general opinion prevalent in the coal mining districts in these counties in favour of the education of miners.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—From the report in another column, it will be seen that the problem of quartz crushing to a profit has been solved. Sir Henry Huntley estimates that from the quartz which he has operated upon a profit of from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* per ton can be realised, after all expenses are paid. The machinery he had at work was capable of crushing 48 tons per diem, and as there appears to be no question but that large quantities of quartz exist, it may now be reasonably anticipated that, as returns will be forwarded by the next mail, the patience of the shareholders will be rewarded. Mining is a difficult enterprise in England, and delays frequently arise here owing to non-completion of machinery, and unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances: how much more must this be the case in a new country, where the superintendents have not only to contend with climaterie difficulties and bad roads, but expensive and unskilled labour. The great bane which has hitherto been cast upon gold mining is the disgraceful conduct of the directors and officials of several of the companies who have so discreditably misconducted themselves, both to their shareholders and the persons whom they dispatched to the supposed scene of operations. The accredited companies are now making returns; the others must wind up, with what result remains to be seen.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—No less than three explosions occured at the Garnant Colliery within nine days, by which seven men were burnt, one or two but slightly, the others more severely.—*Swansea Herald*.

Four poor fellows (father and son, and two brothers) lost their lives by an explosion at Silverdale Colliery, near Newcastle, Staffordshire.

THE BERDAN MACHINE.

A new circular, of great value to all who are interested in, or desire to purchase, the machines of Berdan's patent, has just been issued by the company. We understand it was prepared by Prof. Ansted. The following is Section VII of the circular:—

SECTION VII.—RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH THE MACHINE.

Of the 700 experiments made with the pair of large basins at Windsor Iron Works, but little accurate information is obtainable, owing to the want of system, and the pressing anxiety of all to have immediate results. In most cases, the previous condition of the mercury was not taken into account at all; and it was only in a few instances that the remaining mercury, after squeezing, was tested for gold. In most cases the pasty amalgam, it any, was reduced in a shovel, or in a small crucible, in a smith's forge. It thus happens, that although the important fact of the success of the machine was manifest, from the quantity of gold found in so large a proportion of cases, no conclusion can be drawn as to the nature of those ores that were richest, or the localities that promise best. Although, however, most of the trials were hurried, and little satisfactory in point of useful and available information to the miner and assayer, there were some not unimportant exceptions. One of the first experiments tried was on 320 lbs. of ore (quartz, mixed with blende, mundic, copper pyrites, and galena), from Cwmheisian, under the superintendence of Mr. Mitchell, who, himself distrusting the machine, took all possible precautions to avoid deception and error, even to the extent of washing the ore before putting it in the basin: a button of 5 dwts. 16 grs. was obtained from this quantity of ore. Shortly afterwards five lots, amounting in all to nearly 23 cwts. of the Poltimore gossans, were passed through, and realised 1 oz. 13 dwts. 20 grains. These results could only be regarded as positive, not relative; they proved that the machine extracted gold, but how much of the whole contents of the rock, or at what expense, was not accurately determined. At this period of the history of the progress of the machine, the attention of the Society of Arts was attracted, in consequence of a paper before them on the subject, and a consequent discussion. A careful trial was soon arranged to take place; the machine was placed at the disposal of Prof. Ansted, acting as a member of one of the Society's committees, and a day set apart for an *experimentum crucis*. The ores selected were two—one a Californian quartz, of which the history was well-known, and the other a Poltimore gossan, removed expressly for the occasion—and both watched carefully from the mine and stores to the works. In addition to Prof. Ansted and a committee of the Society, an engineer (Mr. Atkinson) was present to watch the progress—and Mr. Henry, who superintended the chemical and metallurgical investigation. The result of this careful trial was published by the Society of Arts, in their Journal. The quantity of ore amalgamated was nearly a ton. The quartz yielded at the rate of 4 ozs. 4 dwts. 21 grs. fine gold to the ton; and the tailings, on assay by Mr. Henry, were found to contain at the rate of 4 dwts. 5 grs. to the ton. The gossan showed 1 oz. 12½ dwts., and the tailings from it 2 dwts. gold to the ton. The per centage of gold in the former case obtained by the use of the machine, was 95·8, and in the latter 93 per cent. Subsequent experiments conducted with equal care, and followed by assays, in which the greatest accuracy has been secured, have shown that this high per centage can really be depended on in all ordinary cases. No instance occurred in which the machine failed to do its duty, when fairly tested; and the united testimony of all those most competent to give an opinion, whether as scientific metallurgists or practical assayers, is in favour of its capabilities. Amongst other proofs that the machine not only succeeds in obtaining a large per centage of gold, but greatly excels other contrivances, there is the fact that 1000 lbs. of tailings, obtained from the Colonial Gold Works, and derived from the crushing and amalgamation of auriferous quartz, from Grass Valley, California (a part of the same lot as that tried under Prof. Ansted's superintendence), produced 5 dwts. of gold when passed through this machine, showing a yield at the rate of 11 dwts. 4 grs. to the ton, that had been left by other processes, which succeeded in removing a considerable quantity.

Without dwelling on the details of other experiments, many of which were made entirely without any control on the part of Mr. Berdan or his agents, and under various superintendence, but with much more attempt at accuracy, at the new works at Lett's Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth.

The experiments here performed on about 80 different kinds of ore, were, in the strictest sense of the word, assays, and Mr. T. H. Henry, the assayer of the company, is responsible for the results. The quantities assayed were usually 75 lbs., but sometimes 100 lbs., and in three instances less than 75 lbs.

Of some of these experiments, no samples of the ore were retained, but the following statement with regard to 59, all of which have been carefully examined, is not without interest:—

Samples.	Nature of minerals.	Number containing more than ½ oz. gold to the ton.	Average yield per ton of ore. oz. dts. grs.
15	Ores of copper, lead, and zinc	13	1 14 15
14	Mandies, gossans, and veinstones	8	1 9 1
18	Quartz minerals	16	2 3 21
13	Clays and earthy minerals	9	1 10 8

Of the whole number, the richest were a crystaline quartz, and a hard flesh-coloured limestone, spotted with galena, having between 4½ and 5 ozs. to the ton, containing above 2 ozs. to the ton, but less than 3½ ozs.; there were 15, of which there were nine quartz minerals, and five ores of copper and lead (including carbonates as well as sulphurets); the remaining one was a white arsenical pyrites in quartz. Eight of the ores, all earthy, and six of them ferruginous gossans (four of the number containing more than 1 oz. of gold to the ton, and the rest absolutely without value), were found to absorb gold from the mercury during the process of pulverisation. The mercury (always tested, both before and after the trial), having in these cases been deprived of proportions varying from ·03 to 2·28 grs. in the pound. The contents of the mercury, before trial, were in three cases, 0·83, and in the rest 2·68 grs. of gold to the pound. The jealousy of the owners of mines as to the locality of ores brought for trial, prevents any conclusion being recorded with regard to this point. The tailings from the small basins were several times assayed by Mr. Henry, but the result was either a mere trace, or at most but a few grains of gold per ton.

TO H. BERDAN, ESQ.

SIR,—At the joint request of the directors of the Cwmheisian Mining Company and yourself, I visited their mines in the neighbourhood of Dolgelly, and arrived there, in company with Mr. Atkinson, on the 25th April last, and arranged with Mr. Hall (who rendered me every assistance throughout the investigation) for an experiment on the following day.

On the 26th, we crushed and amalgamated 5 cwts. of the ore from the east lode. It consisted of quartz, with galena, blende, and a little iron and copper pyrites. The details of the operation will be found in Mr. Atkinson's report, appended. I will merely add that the working of the machine appeared to me satisfactory; that the temperature of the atmosphere was 54, and that of the water running off with the tailings 69—71. Fifteen pounds of virgin mercury were used, and the whole recovered after the operation. On passing it through the leather, no solid amalgam was obtained. Samples of the tailings were taken, and samples also of the mercury before and after the operation.

On the 27th, 5 cwts. of mundic from the west lode were operated on in the same manner. The temperature of the atmosphere was 52; that of the water running off 67—72. No solid amalgam was obtained, and 6¼ lbs. of mercury were lost, being mechanically mixed, and carried off in a minute state of division with the tailings. I should add, that the separator was not used. Samples of the mercury were taken, as before; also of the tailings. I also collected as fair an average sample as possible of the tailings of the 4 cwts. of Clogau quartz, which had already been twice passed through the machine. The mercury used in these experiments remained perfectly clean and fluid after the operation, and no clogging or "sickening" of the mercury, as it has been termed, took place in either case.

On arriving in London, I examined the mercury used. It was free from gold before the operation, and after the first experiment it contained 0·24 grains in the lb., or 3·6 grs. in the 15 lbs. This is in the proportion of 14·4 grs. to the ton of ore. On assaying the tailings, they were found to contain only 3 per cent. of lead, a trace of silver, and 1 dwt. 7 grs. of gold to the ton. There were traces of arsenic and antimony, but I could detect no bismuth.

The mercury before the second experiment contained no gold, and after 0·368 grs. in the lb., or 4·8 grs. in the 8½ lbs. remaining after the operation, equivalent to 19·2 grs. of gold in the ton of ore. These tailings contained also 1 dwt. 7 grs. per ton.

I am of opinion, therefore, that these ores were poor, and that the variation in the results obtained with the ores of this mine depends upon the very irregular manner in which the gold is distributed throughout the various minerals; also on the great variety of minerals operated on, and the difficulty of mixing them so as to obtain a fair average sample. There appears, however, to be gold in greater or less proportion in all of them. A much larger quantity of each variety will require to be operated on before those best calculated to pay the expenses of working by means of your machine can be selected, and the value of the mine fully ascertained. Without attempting to give an ill opinion on the merits of any of the other machines recently brought before the public, I may state that I consider yours, when properly used, well adapted to extract gold, by means of amalgamation, from those ores in which it exists in the metallic state. Pyrites and arsenical ores should be roasted previously to being submitted to its action.

With regard to the Clogau quartz, I could detect no gold, visible to the naked eye, in the tailings; it contained, however, much pyrites, and furnished on assay 4 dwts. 5 grs. of gold to the ton. These tailings have been imperfectly triturated, gauze of 40 wires to the linear inch having been used in the machine during the process, and probably these were in some degree impaired by use, as I found, on drying the tailings, and attempting to pass them through wire-gauze of 40, that 12 per cent. were too coarse to do so. I think more gold would have been obtained had gauze of 60 been used. The tailings of No. 1 experiment passed through gauze of 60, with the exception of 2 per cent.; and those of No. 2, with the exception of 2½ per cent.

In the analysis I made of the tailings of some ores of this mine, operated on by your machine at the Windsor Iron-Works (referred to in Mr. Readwin's article in the *Mining Journal* of 29th April, No. 9 experiment), when 1 oz. 18 dwts. 21 grs. were said to have been extracted, I found them to contain 25 per cent. of lead, 10 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead, and 3 dwts. 6 grs. of gold to the ton of tailings. It appears to me, therefore, that if we are to test the working of the machine by the amount of gold left in the tailings, that the machine has acted as well at Cwmheisian as it did at the Windsor Iron-Works. This will, however, depend in some measure on the nature of the ore.

The most elaborate and complete system of mechanical preparation of ores is, I believe, practiced at Schemnitz, in Hungary. The ores operated on consist of galena, iron pyrites, blende, copper pyrites, tohlerz, and compact quartz, coloured red by oxide of iron, called zinnopel, containing native gold. The ore contains originally about 2 dwts. of gold and 1¼ oz. of silver to the ton, and the object is to extract as much as possible of the precious metals during the dressing of the ores. About half of them are lost, however, during the stamping, washing, and amalgamation; and only half the remaining quantity obtained during this process, or about 20 to 25 per cent. of the total quantity contained in the ore—that is to say, of 214 kilogrammes contained in the ore, 107 obtained in the whole, 58 by amalgamation, and 49 by smelting. The ores reduced during this process of concentration to about 6 per cent. of their original weight. I quote these facts to show that gold cannot be obtained from these ores by stamping and washing, even under the most skilful and scientific arrangement, without considerable loss.

I expressed to you my opinion that the mere fouling of the mercury by bismuth would not prevent its action on the gold. The following experiment will, I think, show that I was warranted in so doing. I placed 2 lines of mercury, rendered very foul by being amalgamated with 1 gr. of bismuth (8 grs. in lb.), in an iron mortar, and added to it some fine sand, mixed with 5 grs. of gold. After triturating it with water for some minutes, the sand was washed off, and the mercury squeezed gave a button of amalgam, containing 3·88 grs. of gold, and the mercury which had passed through the leather containing 1 grain; the total obtained, therefore, was for ·88 grains, or 97·6 per cent. It should not be forgotten that the scum and the black powder floating on the surface of the mercury, rendered foul by lead, bismuth, &c., consists for the most part of metallic mercury in a minute state of division.

I am not able to give any opinion with regard to the cause of the clogging or "sickening" of the mercury, which is said to have taken place with these ores, as I have not seen a sample of it in condition, but think it probable that it might have been caused by the presence of a portion of arsenical pyrites in the ore operated on.

In conclusion, I have to repeat that it is my opinion, that had the amount of gold been as great in the ores during the latter experiments as it was in the earlier ones, a proportionably larger yield of gold would have been the result; and I hope that by a cautious selection of the ores, and a careful treatment of them in the machine, a sufficient amount of gold may be obtained to yield a profit to the adventurers; but at present, from the absence of sufficient data, I am unable to express my opinion on this point.—*Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 20.* T. H. HENRY, F.R.S.

TO T. H. HENRY, ESQ., F.R.S.

SIR,—Having, according to your wish, accompanied you to the Cwmheisian Mine, examined the construction of all, and watched the working of one of the pulverising and amalgamating machines erected under Mr. Berdan's patent at that place, I beg to report that I consider these machines to be well adapted to effect the purpose for which they were intended in every respect, with this exception, that the large balls fit too nearly the curve of the basin, so that a part of the ores thrown in may be very finely crushed above the mercury, and pass off at once with the overflow, without the gold contained in such part having been subjected to the action of the mercury. Whether the loss by this means is or is not large, in the experiments conducted by you, your own investigations will decide. The remedy is perfectly easy. The large balls used should be of 2" less diameter than those at present in basin, and then the whole of the ore would be pulverised whilst surrounded by mercury, through or in contact with which the gold must pass the moment it is set free. The separator was not used; and from the very short supply of water to the wheel, one basin only could be used. The rate of feed, supply of water, and speed of basin, I duly attended to, as you desired. The ores put through the machine were crushed to pass a four-hole sifter, and weighed into hopper. Before each experiment the basin was washed clean. The large ball had been used before, but was in good condition; small ball new. Gauges of 60 mesh, perfect; fire under basin.

EXPERIMENT No. 1.—Ore, quartz. Weight of ore, 5 cwts.; weight of mercury, 15 lbs.; time of feed, 2 hours 52 min.; time of grinding after feed, 30 min.; rate of feed per minute, 3·258 lbs.; mean number of revolutions of basin per minute, 13·5; supply of water per minute, 6 to 8 gallons.—*Remarks*: Ore exceedingly hard and tough; bottom of basin kept covered with a thin coating, or "body," of crushed ore during experiment.

EXPERIMENT No. 2.—Ore, mundic. Weight of ore, 5 cwts.; weight of mercury, 15 lbs.; time of feed, 1 hour 33 min.; time of grinding after feed, 30 min.; rate of feed per minute, 6·021 lbs.; mean number of revolutions of basin per minute, 13·5; supply of water per minute 6 to 8 gallons.—*Remarks*: Ore very fine, dusty; feed kept as low as possible; very slight body. Exceedingly minute particles of mundic, and most minute globules of mercury adhered to the band on immersion in water in basin during grinding.

I have to return my thanks to Mr. Hale, who has erected the machinery for the Cwmheisian adventurers, for the assistance and information he so readily afforded.

It may not be out of place to observe, that the mechanical causes likely to lead to failures in extracting the greatest amount of gold contained in ores passed through these machines are, in my opinion, the following:—1. The large balls fitting too nearly a considerable part of the curve of the basin.—2. The use of gauzes of too large a mesh.—3. The excess of speed of basins.—4. The excess of water supply.—5. The excess of feed.

The first I have already explained; the second would allow of the discharge of ore not sufficiently pulverised to part with its gold; the third would drive the mercury, by centrifugal force, from its proper position at the lowest point of the basins, cause its separation, and discharge the water and ore too rapidly, at the same time splashing a quantity over the lip of basin; the fourth would cause a too rapid discharge of the pulverised ore; the fifth would tend to retard the perfect pulverisation of the ore, cause loss of power in driving, and separate the mercury. I must remark, that my experience of the working of similar machines convinces me that the most ordinary care only is required to overcome these slight difficulties.

Beaufort-buildings, May 20. J. S. ATKINSON.

We have received from Mr. Balcombe, a report, by Mr. Charles Low, of Swansea, upon the metals contained in the ores at Cwmheisian and Caegwian Mines. It will be remembered that Mr. Low made a rough analysis on the occasion of his visit to the mines (the report of which appeared in this Journal of the 29th April); and it should also be remembered that 3 cwts. of Clogau ore, rich in visible gold, had been previously operated upon by Berdan's machine, at Cwmheisian, to test its efficiency, and to act as a check upon the failure of the machine to extract gold from their own ores. The produce of these 3 cwts. only averaged 2 ozs. of gold to the ton, while a small portion of the same ore was reduced with a pestle and mortar, and gave a button of gold weighing 3 dwts., equal to 84 ozs. to the ton. The question naturally arose as to what became of the gold which was visible in the quartz before crushing. That problem is solved by Mr. Low's report of the result of assay and analysis of the tailings, to which we beg to refer our readers.

The following is a copy of the report of Mr. Charles Low, metallurgical chemist:—

"*Swansea, May 20.*—Since my return to Swansea, I have made a careful examination of the quartz and other minerals from the lodes of the Caegwian and Cwmheisian Mines, as likewise assays and analyses of the Clogau tailings passed by Berdan's machine at Cwmheisian, and the result, so far as the ores are concerned, fully confirms my former report. I also detected in the minerals from both mines the presence of zinc in considerable quantities. I produced gold both by assay, analysis, and amalgamation, from the Clogau tailings, to the extent of 60 ozs. to the ton; and I clearly proved that it was indispensably necessary to submit them to a careful process of calcination previously to assay or amalgamation, as, without this, the attempt to reduce the gold in either case proved an utter failure; but after calcination, I found amalgamation take place with the greatest possible facility. I am thoroughly convinced, from these trials, that the difficulty which now exists with Berdan's machine may be removed by adopting the process of calcination previously to amalgamation in the machine. The quantity of sulphur contained in the Cwmheisian ores predominates largely over those of Caegwian; and although I think it probable that the gold contained in the minerals from the latter mine may be obtained without calcination, still I am not prepared to say that such will be the fact. The average quantity of gold contained in the minerals, both from Caegwian and Cwmheisian Mines, shows them by analysis to be as nearly as possible equal—viz., 2 ozs. to the ton. I am much inclined to think that where the gold is contained in the lodes to the extent of 20 ozs. to the ton and upwards, it can be reduced by a simple process of smelting, more perfectly, and at a much less cost, than by the process of amalgamation carried on in any machine yet invented.—CHARLES LOW."

BERDAN EXPERIMENT AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY.

The works are now in full operation—six basins having been engaged during the week in reducing ores from various mines. Preparations are making for erecting two large basins, capable of crushing and amalgamating one ton per hour each; the basins and machinery are now on the premises, and are expected to be at work in the course of next week. The laboratory is completed, and the company is in a position to reduce ores to a large extent:—

The following are the results of the experiments for the week ending 20th May:—

No.	Name of owner.	Weight. lbs.	Gold in mercury. Before.	After.	Total. gold.	Rate p. ton. oz. dt. gr.
86.	Waller Gold Company..	58	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
87.	ditto	100	nil.	1·2 gr.	8·0	0 7 11
88.	ditto	100	nil.	15·2	15·2	0 14 4
89.	ditto	65	nil.	15·1	15·1	1 1 16
90.	Mr. Bennett	66	nil.	0·8	0·8	0 1 3
91.	Mr. Lloyd	75	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
92.	ditto	75	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
93.	Private (result not communicated).					
94.	Mr. Scott	73	nil.	14·5	20·73	1 6 12
95.	ditto	100	nil.	2·08	2·08	0 1 22
96.	Ore from France	75	nil.	1·92	6·39	0 8 13
97.	ditto	75	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
98.	ditto	75	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
99.	Mr. Lloyd	75	nil.	4·08	4·08	0 5 3

SMITH'S PORTABLE GOLD AMALGAMATOR.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. E. D. Smith, of Hertford-street, Mayfair, invited a number of scientific gentlemen interested in mining to inspect a machine he has patented for washing and amalgamating, which may be thus briefly described:—

The combined machine contains, first a crushing chamber for hard substances, having within it heavy rollers, or grinders, capable of being varied in weight, and so suspended as to enable them to relieve themselves when the obstruction that they have to meet with is very great. The ore, when crushed, runs off through a long pipe, having pockets, or receivers, at intervals, which arrest in them any heavy particles. The lighter particles being carried on through the pipe are finally received in the amalgamator, where it is impossible for it to escape coming into contact with the mercury. The second chamber has a drum revolving in it, which, with its suspended crushers, is designed for the washing and reducing of the lighter ores; and by a peculiar arrangement of the orifice through which the ore is received into this drum, it is made to relieve itself of any stones, or other substances, that may remain in it, after having been well washed. The chamber in which the drum revolves is relieved of its contents by raising a sluice. The gold, after having been well washed in this chamber, is finally received in the amalgamator. The amalgamator is so constructed that no portion of the crushed ore can fail of coming in contact with or being forced upon the mercury. The wooden balls in this amalgamator are not intended for crushing purposes, but to act as cleansers of the gold, thereby rendering it more susceptible to the action of the mercury, as he entirely disapproves of any crushing process being carried on in connection with the mercury. The three processes being gone on with at the same time either by manual labour, steam or water power, according to the hardness of the ore or size of the machine.

MR. SMITH, in a very interesting lecture, fully explained its operation, in which he was greatly assisted by drawings and sections. One new feature in the machine is the introduction of small wooden balls in the mercury, for the purpose of freeing the crushed ore from any foreign particles that might adhere to it, and rendering the gold more sensitive for being taken up by the quicksilver. It appears impossible to sustain any loss in the tailings, as it is so constructed that, after washing in the upper chamber, it passes into a second one; but as a proof that the greater portion is secured in the upper chamber, on making an experiment with 7 lbs. of ore, 12 grs. were produced from the mercury above; whilst only ¼ grain was obtained from the lower part of the machine, and showing a return of 6 ozs. to the ton. The next experiment was upon 7 lbs. of sifted ore, which gave a return of 8 grs., equal to 5 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. to the ton. In all the experiments made the average had been about 4 ozs. to the ton. The machine exhibited was about 2 ft. in diameter, and will amalgamate 4 tons per day by manual power. Mr. Smith, in reply to several questions, said he was quite willing any evening to test a certain quantity of ore—the same weight being given to an assayer, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount obtained by each process. He also stated that one of his principal objects was to enable parties to operate themselves, and ascertain whether gold could be obtained in England, or elsewhere, at a commercial profit, which, from the portable nature of his machine, can be effected at a small expense.

The company present appeared well satisfied with the explanations given; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith for his attention in answering the numerous questions put to him.

USEFUL PRODUCTS FROM LIGNITE.—A patent has been secured in England by M. Edme Jules Mauméne, of Rheims, France, for an improved treatment of lignite or wood coal. The lignite is first carbonised, and then, by various processes, a black pigment suitable for decolourising solutions of sugar, and artificial fuel, is produced; also a volatile oil, and a naphthaline paraffine, without the disagreeable odour of similar products obtained from coal tar.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. FOWLER NEWSAM in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the advertisement convening the meeting, and also the directors' report, which is as follows:—

The directors have much pleasure in again meeting the proprietors, and in presenting to them the nineteenth annual report.

The evident improvement in the condition of Ireland to which the directors had the gratification to allude in their last report has happily progressed, and the year 1853 must have been for all classes, whether the landowner or the tenant, the merchant or the tradesman, one of continuous prosperity. Land has rapidly advanced in price, owing to the inducement which the improved state of the company has afforded to capitalists to invest money in Irish estates; and the comparatively favourable harvest with which Ireland has been blessed, combined with the high prices obtained for corn and live stock, have been particularly advantageous to the agriculturist and grazier, and through them to the country at large.

The Irish banking interests could not but be benefited in a great degree by this wholesome and satisfactory state of things, but not to the full extent which might have been expected from the great improvement that has undoubtedly taken place both in business and in credit throughout the country, for the effect of Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1845 has been to deprive the banks of issue of much of the advantage which would otherwise have arisen from the expanded circulation which the increased enterprise and prosperity of the people render necessary.

The National Bank of Ireland has not sought to exceed the limit sanctioned by that Act, but from the general rise in prices, and the increased trade of Ireland since 1845, especially in the western provinces, where the chief business of this bank lies, its circulation has occasionally, in the last two years, been from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* in excess of the amount allowed, for which excess, independent of the necessary reserve at the branches for their ordinary requirements, bullion has had to be deposited at its depots in Ireland, at considerable expense, and with great loss of interest.

Another cause of diminution in the profits of banking business in Ireland has arisen from the assimilation of the rates of discount in both countries, the current rates of interest being now as low in Ireland as in England, a fact which, however gratifying in a national point of view, must, it is clear, materially interfere with banking profits. The directors have thought it right to call your attention to these circumstances, not doubting, however, that the accounts which they now beg to submit to you will be considered highly satisfactory.

The profit and loss account now stands as follows:—

Balance of undivided profits at December, 1852		£8,074	15 1
Nett profits for the year 1853, after writing off and making provision for bad and doubtful debts subsequent to 1851		48,303	2 10
Total		£56,377	17 11
Deduct half-year's dividend to Midsummer, 1853	£11,250 0 0		
Ditto ditto Christmas, 1853	11,250 0 0		
And debts which were doubtful and existing in 1851, now become bad and written off	13,275 0 0	35,775	0 0
Leaving a balance of		£20,602	17 11
Balance of insurance fund		4,277	14 2
Leaving a total reserve fund on 31st December, 1853, of		£24,880	12 1

ASSETS.

Bullion, Government Stock, Exchequer Bills, cash in hand and at bankers	£1,315,935	3 10
Bills discounted, loans and advances on current account	1,926,276	0 8
Bank premises—London, Dublin, and branches	30,281	15 2
Total	£3,272,492	19 8

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital—London stock	£450,000 0 0		
Local stock	21,197 10 0	£	471,197 10 0
Circulation			1,076,404 15 0
Due by the bank on deposit receipts, current accounts, &c.			1,700,010 2 7
Insurance fund			4,277 14 2
Reserve fund			20,602 17 11
Total		£	3,272,492 19 8

The chief feature in these accounts is that which so gratifyingly exhibits the continued increasing expansion and usefulness of the National Bank. The directors referred in their last report to the circumstance of its circulation and deposits having increased nearly half a million beyond what they were at the corresponding period of the previous year, and they are now happy to say that in the last 12 months they have again augmented to fully an equal extent.

The reserve fund, though materially increased, is still below the amount which the directors consider desirable; at the same time, the position and prospects of the bank are now such that the directors will feel themselves justified in raising the dividend in July next to the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and this with every regard to their fixed determination to continue to accumulate an adequate reserve fund to prevent the dividend being likely to be affected by any casual falling off in the profits of the bank, which the return of a bad season or other unforeseen event might occasion.

Most of the shareholders are aware that under the Deed of Settlement a certain remuneration, payable on a fixed scale upon any dividend or bonus declared by the bank, was secured to Mr. T. Lamie Murray during his life. This interest the directors are happy to say they have succeeded in purchasing from Mr. Murray, on terms alike equitable towards him and advantageous to the proprietors, so that all claim which that gentleman possessed under the deed is now entirely and legally abrogated.

The directors, in exercise of the power which they possess under the Deed of Settlement, have since the last annual meeting, elected Francis Spaight, Esq., of Limerick, as a director, to supply the vacancy occasioned in the direction by the resignation of James Haughton, Esq., of Dublin, who has disqualified; and the directors feel assured that from the high character of Mr. Spaight and his long and active connection with the bank, the proprietors will now unanimously confirm that appointment.

There are now four directors to be elected, in the room of F. C. Brown, Esq., Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., J. C. Ruding, Esq., and James Hartley, Esq., who, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement, retire by rotation at this meeting, but who are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN said that the statement which they had just heard read was the unanimous report of the directors, and with a view of eliciting discussion, he would now propose that the same be adopted and printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors. The report was in itself so full and comprehensive that he need not enter into details; he should, therefore, confine his observations to some of the leading features connected with the increased and increasing prosperity of Ireland. As men of business, they were all perfectly acquainted with the improved condition of that country. Emigration, he rejoiced to say, was now producing the most happy and beneficial results; pauperism was sensibly decreasing, the poors' rate had also decreased, and there was not a man capable of doing a day's work who could not obtain employment if he felt disposed to work. But no more forcible illustration of the increased prosperity of the country could be given than that contained in the directors' report of an assimilation of the rates of interest between the two countries. Nothing could be adduced more clearly showing the state and prospects of that country than that which was contained in the report itself. Until very recently, there was a difference of ½ per cent. to 1 per cent. between the minimum rate of bills discounted at the Bank of England and by the banks of Ireland. That difference had now ceased to exist, and although it might to a certain extent interfere with the profits of banking in Ireland, yet it was conclusive evidence of the higher credit attained by the community at large, and confirmed in the most palpable form—that of acts themselves; showing that the banks were ever ready to aid in promoting the prosperity of the country, and in pioneering every social advance, when it could be done without prejudice to the interests of their proprietors. (Applause.) With respect to the increased circulation of the bank beyond its statutary limit, and which the higher prices of every commodity, and the increased business of the country had rendered necessary for the convenience of the public, bullion, as the report stated, had had to be deposited, at a considerable expense, and with great loss of interest, at its depôts, independently of the large sums which were always held at the branches for the necessary requirements of banking purposes. To show how this affected their bank, he would refer to figures lately published in the *Gazette*, and from which it would be seen that, in March last, when the circulation of Ireland, against its permitted issue of 3,738,000*l.* was 3,217,000*l.*, with a reserve in bullion of 787,000*l.*, or about one-fourth of its circulation, that of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, against 927,000*l.* fixed issue, was 1,022,000*l.*, with a reserve in bullion of 280,000*l.*, also something about one-fourth of the circulation; whilst the circulation of the National Bank of Ireland, against its permitted issue of 761,000*l.* was 1,060,000*l.*, and its stock of bullion at the depôts and branches was 452,000*l.*, or, in round figures, very nearly one-half the amount of the circulation. He need not say more than these figures exemplified, to prove that the holding of so large a stock of bullion against its issue must be a considerable drawback to the fair and remunerative profits which every institution that afforded public accommodation had a right to expect. He had again and again felt the full force of much that had been asserted relative to the necessity of a paper circulation being limited to a fixed amount, or represented by the precious metals, and he would be one of the last to say a word against any legislative enactment, more especially one which had worked so well, and had been of so much advantage to the public; but, at the same time, it was necessary to check the extravagant use of notes, which ended so fatally to the country banks in 1837, involving not only themselves, but thousands of others in one common ruin. But it became now a fair and legitimate object of enquiry whether the Irish Banking Act of 1845 did not require some modifications. Without at all affecting the principle of that Act, or overstepping the clear intentions of Sir Robert Peel himself, he (the chairman) thought much might be done to assist the banks, without interfering with the proper security for the public, which an over-issue of their circulation fairly demanded, and which it was the best interest of every bank to maintain. He could not help thinking, if the subject was fairly brought before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would, at all events, have his careful and deliberate consideration. The meeting would see from the report and financial position of the company that the directors felt themselves quite justified in paying a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. in July next, and they hoped to increase that amount as their funds increased. The directors also hoped that the arrangement with Mr. Murray would meet with the concurrence of the proprietors. He had now gone through the various topics contained in the report, but there was one to which the directors had not alluded, and that was that they had decided upon availing themselves of the privilege of commencing banking business in London, and they hoped to receive the cordial co-operation of the proprietors. (Applause.) It was by no means their desire to force business, but rather to go on quietly and gently, hoping by these means to open a fruitful source of profit. The question before the board was "That the report be adopted and printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors," which he had much pleasure in moving; and if any gentleman would be kind enough to second the motion, he (the chairman) should then be happy to answer the questions, or hear the observations of any proprietors upon the several matters to which the report referred.

The Rev. Dr. MAGEE said he felt much pleasure in seconding the proposition. No report could be more conciliatory in its expressions, or satisfactory in respect of the information it contained and imparted. When they saw in so short a time the gigantic strides which the company had made, the first thing that naturally entered into the mind of man would be that they required a wider field for the development of their resources. He remembered that three or four years ago an opinion was expressed by some of the proprietors that it would be desirable to extend their operations, and he thought the directors could not do better than avail themselves of the opportunities they now had of still further extending the circle of those operations. He had had a great deal of correspondence with Ireland of late, and knew that the present court of directors was generally popular with the constituency there. With regard to the claim of Mr. Murray, he was surprised to find that the directors had been able to settle that matter at so low a price. (Hear, hear.) More particularly when he remembered that Mr. Murray used to represent his interest in the bank as worth some 50,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* (Laughter.) He congratulated his co-shareholders upon the progress which their bank had made in so short a time, and upon the unanimity of feeling which prevailed between the directors and the proprietors. On the part of the proprietors, he believed he might take upon himself to offer his sincere thanks to the board for the efficient and successful manner in which they had performed their arduous duties. He begged respectfully to second the motion.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'BRIEN (of Kilrush) moved, "That this meeting fully approves of the intention of the directors to commence banking business in London; and they leave, with every confidence, the further arrangements for carrying this resolution into effect to their judgment and discretion."—Mr. JOHN REA seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. Spaight (of Limerick) was then appointed a director in the place of Mr. Haughton, resigned, and the four directors retiring by rotation were re-elected.

Mr. JOHN REA suggested the propriety and importance of establishing a branch bank at Belfast. He contended that, with one exception, the whole of the banks there were paying good dividends, and that their shares were at a high premium in the market.

A lengthened discussion ensued, and ultimately ended with the following resolution:—"That the directors be recommended to make enquiry as to the propriety of opening a branch bank in Belfast."—Moved by Mr. REA, seconded by Dr. MAGEE, and carried unanimously.

Mr. FERGUSON said the facts set forth in the report which had been presented to the meeting spoke more eloquently than he could do of the conduct of their directors; he had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing "That the chairman and board of directors are fully entitled to the thanks of the shareholders for their judicious management of the affairs of the bank for the past year, and that they possess the entire confidence of the shareholders."—The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Magee.

The resolution was then put, and carried by acclamation.—The chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the business of the meeting terminated.

The summary manner in which the recent charge of attempting to extort money from Mr. CHARLES W. BEVAN, the manager of the Deposit and General Life Insurance Office, was disposed of by Sir PETER LAURIE, has been canvassed in various quarters. We have received several communications upon the subject, condemnatory of the dictum of the worthy alderman, and which, to our thinking, was an extraordinary course of procedure on the part of the bench, calculated as it was to thwart, if not to entirely defeat, the ends of justice. Sir PETER, it is well known, stern and inflexible as he may sometimes be, will occasionally indulge in vigorous attempts to make himself facetious; but however amusing his pleasantries may be in their proper sphere of action, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case upon which he may be called upon to exercise his judicial functions, such vagaries are lamentably out of place when a charge affecting the reputation of a gentleman holding a responsible position is the subject of investigation. There is a vast distinction between such a case and that of a basket-woman accused of "unlady-like" conduct, or that of an Irish labourer, who in the height of his hilarity had unconsciously broken the pledge, and who may appeal to "his reverence" or "his holiness" for mercy and forgiveness. Such a scene may well afford ample scope for judicial joculurity, but that which is under consideration is of a totally different class, and, therefore, it is not surprising that Sir PETER's playful allusion to Bethlem failed to elicit even a smile. The question before his worship was of too momentous a character to admit of a joke; there was nothing sportive in it. Mr. BEVAN, it would appear, is the manager of an office of the highest respectability, having for its board of directors gentlemen of wealth, character, and independence; and Mr. BEVAN's character had been grossly assailed by the defendant—a Mr. M. G. KEATING, who threatened him with exposure; and there can be no question, groundless as the charges no doubt were, that they were calculated to create an erroneous impression on the minds of timid individuals, and to inflict a serious injury upon Mr. BEVAN, as well as upon the meritorious undertaking under that gentleman's management. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Keating was guilty of the serious charges he was summoned to answer; indeed, his own counsel admitted the fact, and in aggravation of the offence (as it appears to us) remarked that the libel was true, and that he was in a position to prove it; and yet, in the very face of this glaring admission, the philanthropic and tender-hearted Sir PETER sympathised with the delinquent, and allowed him to take his departure without the slightest reproach—without even a gentle admonition, or one word of reproof. Such an excess of indulgence—such an exhibition of aldermanic weakness, we believe to be almost unparalleled. However absurd, ridiculous, or harmless the accusations of this "Bethlemite" may have appeared in the wisdom of his worship, there were other parties deeply interested in the proceedings; and surely, if compassion was to be extended to a vindictive libeller, there ought to have been some consideration shown for those whose characters he had wantonly assailed. But it is difficult to conceive upon what ground Sir PETER could have rushed to the hasty conclusion that Mr. KEATING was a fit object for a lunatic asylum. Mr. KEATING is or was a compositor in one of the most distinguished firms in the metropolis; and that fact of itself, but more especially when coupled with the circumstance of his delivering lectures to a body of shrewd and intelligent men, was, we should have imagined, sufficient to satisfy any magistrate of ordinary capacity that the accused was responsible for his own acts and deeds. Can it, however, be seriously urged that he was labouring under delusion when he demanded, on account of his highly respectable and wealthy employers, the sum of 20*l.* on account for printing—a demand which he afterwards reduced to 10*l.*, and eventually to 2*l.*? Was this an act that has claim to magisterial sentimentality? Which did it most resemble—an act of insanity, or an attempt to obtain money under false and fraudulent representations? Was his scurrilous attack upon a gentleman because he would not yield to importunities, but very properly resisted the defendant's fictitious claims, and defied his daring threats—was this the act of a madman, or of a cunning and designing knave? Let it be remembered that Mr. BEVAN courted enquiry, and challenged investigation. Was this the conduct of a man qualling under a guilty knowledge of having committed an act derogatory to his position in society? But no matter; the illustrious Sir PETER was willing to adjudicate, if commanded so to do by a judge; but, wrapt in his own official dignity, he positively refused to enquire into the matter, from a vague hypothesis that the defendant was labouring under an aberration of intellect. Sir PETER seemed to lose sight of the fact that the complainant well knew the character of the defendant—that Mr. BEVAN (himself a gentleman of keen perception) employed an experienced and talented counsel to conduct his case, and that if there had been the remotest symptoms of the malady which his worship so ingeniously detected, such an affliction would not have escaped the observation of the clear-sighted gentleman engaged in the prosecution. Henceforth, public men and public companies may be libelled with impunity; for it will only be for the aggressor to simulate insanity or eccentricity to escape punishment. We admire the administration of that justice which is tempered with mercy, but when Justice becomes deaf as well as blind, she is no longer worthy of her exalted position. We positively understand from Mr. BEVAN, that an indictment will be preferred a t the Old Bailey against KEATING in the June Sessions, for attempting to extort money, as also for libel, when the public will have the opportunity of judging of the truth of KEATING's assertions in reference to this highly-respectable company, as also test REYNOLDS's malicious assertions, that the company was concocted in the Queen's Bench Prison. We understand the company will also take criminal proceedings against REYNOLDS for the series of libels published by him.

From New Zealand (Feb. 10), we have intelligence that a new copper mine had just been discovered by the natives, in d'Urville's Island.

The receipts of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending the 5th inst., were 431*l.*, making a total of 68,697*l.* since the 1st of January.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

PURSUANT to an ORDER or DECREE of the Vice-Warden's Court, made in the Cause of BAYLY AND ANOTHER *v.* RICHARDS, the Creditors in respect of NORTH CARADON MINE, in the parish of Linkinghorne, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 3d day of June next, to come in and prove their debts before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED the BENEFIT of the said Decree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 24, 1854. 65

IRONSTONE AND OTHER MINERALS.—TO BE LET, and may be entered upon at pleasure, the IRONSTONE and OTHER MINERALS under two farms, in the township of Newholme-cum-Dunsley, in the parish of Whitby, in the North Riding of the county of York, containing 174A. 2R. 19P., more or less.

The ironstone is upwards of 11 feet thick, overlaid by the freestone and the cement stone underneath, so that the whole, if thought desirable, might be worked together.

A large portion of the ironstone is stated to contain (from an analysis made by Mr. Richardson, of Newcastle) between 30 and 40 per cent., and the remainder of that stone from 20 to 30 per cent. of pine iron; and the cement stone is considered of the finest description, and equal to that known as the "Mulgrave Cement Stone," which has been long worked from a nearly adjoining property.

The ironstone, &c., under an adjoining estate to the south, is now being worked, and shipped from thence to the Tyne, Wear, and Tees.

Mr. Bennett, the tenant of the Rowen Hill Farm, will, upon application, show the stone, &c., which juts out of the sea cliff, above high water-mark, and adjoins a fine beaching bay, with sand for a considerable distance, where vessels are frequently in the habit of taking in and delivering cargoes at all seasons of the year, and where the stone can be shipped without any additional expense.

For particulars, and to treat, apply at the office of Mr. MATTHEW BOWSER, land agent, Stockton-upon-Tees, or to Mr. O. R. WILKINSON, solicitor, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.—Stockton, May, 1854. 74

TO LET, and may be shortly entered upon, the "BEESTON PARK" BED OF COAL, lying under about 170 acres of land, in the township of Middleton, near Leeds, in the centre of a large population. 75

Shafts are sunk to within 90 yards of the coal, and powerful engines erected on the same. The upper seams having been worked, the ground is well proved to be singularly free from dislocations.

Plans of the same may be seen, as well as sections of the borings, by application to Mr. HENRY HOLT, Wakefield, from whom further information may be obtained; also, from Messrs. ATKINSON, DIBB, and ATKINSON, Solicitors, Leeds; and from Mr. WYNN HILL, of St. Paul's-street, Stamford.

Wakefield, May 24, 1854.

FURSDON MANOR MINE.—This valuable mineral property, containing the whole of the well-known Ramsley-hill, South Tawton, Devon, has been worked by a few private gentlemen for the last two years, who have driven an adit in a great many fathoms, and have discovered and cut through a large crosscourse 30 ft. wide, containing from 9 to 18 ozs. of silver per ton. They are now sinking a shaft to cut the immense copper lodes, and erecting a water-wheel, for which there is a never-failing supply of water power. 76

The mine is divided into 5000 shares at £1 per share, of which the greater portion have been taken by the above gentlemen. They are now desirous of issuing the remaining shares to respectable persons at par—viz, £1 per share—in order to raise a fund for the further developing the already discovered copper lodes, of which there are many. The sett is held under lease granted by George Fursdon, Esq., at a royalty of only 1-18th. It is situated in one of the richest mineral districts in Devonshire, worked under the Cost-book System; there is no deed to be signed, and no liability beyond the amount of subscription.

It is presumed that within a short time after the erection of the machinery it will become a dividend-paying mine, as the lodes of copper are distinctly visible, the present appearance showing 8 ft. wide.

Application for prospectuses and shares to be addressed to the secretary, No. 9B, New Broad-street, London, who will give every information respecting the mine.

9B, New Broad-street, London, May 24, 1854.

IRONWORKS.—WANTED, a PARTNER, thoroughly conversant with the smelting of iron, and who can command £4000 capital, to JOIN several others in the ESTABLISHMENT of WORKS in a district of the North of England, pre-eminently adapted for the purpose.—Apply (post paid) to "R. T.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 59

ANTIMONY ORE.—WANTED, by the ADVERTISERS, a REGULAR QUANTITY of ANTIMONY ORE. To prevent trouble, any ore similar in character to the Old Trewether or neighbouring mines will not be accepted, except at a nominal price, and no notice will be taken of those applications, unless liberal.—Any party introducing this subject to the proprietors, or agent of any mine, may hear all particulars, and any further information, by addressing a line to "Messrs. A. L. F. and Co.," care of Messrs. DANDO and Co., 22, Gresham-street, London. 60

FOR SALE,—WEST POLBERRO.—Thirty Shares in this very promising mine; first sampling of 50 tons of copper ore on Tuesday last (see report, *Mining Journal*, May 13); Fifty Wheal Zion; Fifty Treburget United; Five Castle Dinas; Twenty-five West Wheal Arthur. As the above shares, or part of them, must be disposed of, an early application is necessary.—Address, "A. B. C.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 61

WANTED,—FIFTY SHARES in KILBRICKEN MINE.—Particulars, stating lowest price, &c., to be addressed to "A. B.," Post-office, Tulla, County Clare, Ireland. 62

WANTED, a STEADY SURFACE-MAN as OVERLOOKER and BOOK-KEEPER to a LEAD MINE. He must be perfectly acquainted with the washing of lead ore.—Address, "P. T.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 63

WANTED, a NEW or a good SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 12 to 14 in. cylinders, capable of working round curves of short radius. A tank engine would be preferred. It will be required to work under a tunnel 10 ft. high, from the running surface of the rail to the crown of the arch, consequently the chimney should be so made as to drop when required below that height.—Communications, with full particulars, may be addressed to "W. R.," Post-office, Ruabon, Denbighshire. 64

WANTED, a COMPOUND SELF-ACTING SLIDE LATHE, 20 to 24 ft. long, with gearing for cutting screws; the centre of headstocks to stand 2 ft. above lathe bed.—Communications, with full particulars, may be addressed to "W. R.," Post-office, Ruabon, Denbighshire. 65

LIFTING-PUMP.—WANTED, a good SECOND-HAND ONE, 9 inch diameter, for a colliery 200 feet deep.—Apply to "K. K.," Post-office, Monmouth. 66

ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, IMMEDIATELY, a SECOND-HAND, 16 horse, LOW-PRESSURE, CONDENSING BEAM-ENGINE (by Peel, Williams, and Peel, Manchester), diameter of cylinder 23 in., stroke 4 ft. 2 in., with metallic piston. The engine is in good condition, and suitable for mining purposes; it will be sold a bargain, as the space it now occupies is wanted without delay.—Apply by letter, post paid, to JOHN MILLER's Executors, Barnstaple, Devon. 67

TO ENGINEERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, LANDOWNERS, MINE PROPRIETORS, &c.—An APPARATUS for RAISING WATER, capable of elevating a volume of from 150 to 40,000 gallons and upwards of water per minute, according to the amount of power, and also ADAPTED for DRAINING PURPOSES, can be SEEN, and particulars obtained, by applying to Mr. P. HILLOU, 33, Bucklersbury, City.—N.B. The apparatus is very simple, takes very little room, and cannot get out of order. 68

PARSEY'S REVOLVING STEAM-ENGINE (the perfect circular motion without overhang, dead-point, or back pressure), peculiarly adapted for DRIVING PADDLES, SCREWS, and EVERY KIND of SHAFTING—a description of which appeared in the Supplement to the *Mining Journal* for May 20.—Information given, and orders received, by Mr. PARSEY, engineer and patentee, 3, Crescent-place, Burton-crescent. 69

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND OF £500, payable in 1857, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN. The bond is issued by commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, upon the security of the houses in that splendid thoroughfare, Victoria-street, Westminster.—Apply to Mr. BROWN, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London. 70

SLATE QUARRIES, CORNWALL.—An ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY now offers for WORKING within certain lands in the DISTRICT of the DELABOLE QUARRIES.—For terms, apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall.—Dated April, 1854 71

LAXEY MINING COMPANY, ISLE OF MAN.—FOR SALE, ONE SHARE in the above MINING COMPANY.—Apply to JOHN PAUL, writer, Ayr, Scotland, with whom written offers must be lodged immediately.

Ayr, May 18, 1854. 72

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, 2, Burgh Quay, Dublin, on Monday, the 5th of June, 1854, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the half-yearly accounts to the 3d of April, 1854, and the auditors' report thereon; and to transact the general business of the company; to elect an auditor of accounts for the ensuing year, the ballot for which will commence at Eleven A.M., and close at 3 P.M., on the above day.

JAMES HAMILL, Sec. 73

EAST ANNAGH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company on Thursday, the 8th day of June next, for the purposes of reducing the capital, auditing the accounts, and for the transaction of the general business of the company. By order, FRANCIS STOKES, Sec.

tCannon House, 28, Queen-street, Cannon-street, May 27, 1854. 74

CWMHEISIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in the CWMHEISIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the offices, 2, Winchester-buildings, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive full information of the present position, and to decide upon the future operations of the company.

2, Winchester-buildings, City, May 26, 1854. T. A. READWIN, Purser.

GREAT DUCHY MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in this mine will be HELD at the offices, 17, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday morning next, at Ten o'clock, to confirm the Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting, held on the 23d inst., authorising and requesting the lessees of the mine to surrender the lease, or execute an assignment of it, or to adopt such other course as may appear to them most expedient for relieving them (the lessees) and the adventurers from liability.

May 25, 1854. J. B. HOLLOWAY, Purser. 75

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the performance of the general business of the company. By order of the Committee.

1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, May 23, 1854. 77

THE RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY.—The GENERAL BI-MONTHLY MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be HELD at these offices on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, at Two o'clock precisely.

32, Moorgate-street, City, May 22, 1854. JAMES BACON, Sec. 78

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of shares in the MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY will be HELD at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting a director will be elected in the place of H. W. Schneider, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly.

17, Gracechurch-street, May 23, 1854. GEORGE COPPARD, Sec. 79

NEW LINARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors will PROCEED, on the 30th day of May, to FORFEIT all SHARES which have NOT been REGISTERED, in accordance with previous advertisements.

By order of the Board, JAS. BILLINGS, Sec. 80

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, May 23, 1854.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the company's office, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, the 9th day of June, at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting one director—viz., J. D. Powles, Esq.—will go out by rotation, but is eligible to be re-elected. JOHN HOCKIN, Sec.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, May 25, 1854. 81

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders' Committee of Investigation beg to state that the PLAN for the RE-ORGANISATION of the COMPANY has been UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED at MEETINGS held at LIVERPOOL and BRISTOL; and earnestly request that the shareholders who have not inspected the plan will do so on or before Friday, the 2d of June next, as it is the intention of the committee to present the requisitions to the directors for convening, at the earliest possible period, a special general meeting of the shareholders. By order,

17, King's Arms-yard, May 25, 1851. N. LINDO, Chairman. 82

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY, VIRGINIA, U.S. (Incorporated by Charter.)

The CERTIFICATE of Mr. T. K. HENRY, the assayer to Berdan's Experiment Company, showing the result of the tests on the Waller Ores, on Thursday, the 18th inst., has been RECEIVED this day (May 22), and may be INSPECTED at the office by the shareholders. 83

The cascalho and ferruginous sand yielded at the rate per ton of 1 oz. 1 dwt. 16 grs. The silex and telluriums, 14 dwts. 4 grs. The Goochland, 7 dwts. 11 grs.

It will be observed that the largest yield is from the cascalho, of which there is an abundant supply, and which can be worked at a very trifling cost.

Considering the comparative smallness of the amount experimented on, and that the samples were expressly forwarded from the mines for the purpose of testing Mr. Berdan's machinery on ore which showed no visible trace of gold, and that the ore from the Waller vein was purposely excluded from the experiment, its richness having been already sufficiently tested, the directors feel gratified with this result, establishing as it does beyond all doubt that gold exists in the several veins on their property, and thus encouraging sanguine hopes of the result of the work, which, by the last advices, under date of 4th May inst., were being actively carried on at the mines.

Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street. By order, W. GOWING, Sec.

TENDERS FOR COALS AND TIMBER.—TENDERS may be FORWARDED to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying 1500 tons (more or less, as may be required) of WELSH COAL of the best quality for steam-engines, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1854, and Midsummer, 1855, at West Caradon, Gonamena, Craddock Moor, Tokenbury, Wheal Mary Great Consols, and any other mines situate within six miles of Liskeard, of which I am purser, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptances at three months from the times (once in two months) of auditing the accounts.

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying the above mines for 12 months, from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER, of good quality and average lengths, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid. Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also, the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractors' bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required. EDWD. A. CROUCH.

Liskeard, May 12, 1854. 84

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO IRONFOUNDERS.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the IRON TUBES of the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY (Kingstown to Dalkey), lately taken up, and now lying at the Kingstown Station of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, about 500 tons, at so much per 120 lbs. weight. The purchaser to remove the tubes from the place where they now lie. Terms, cash.—The tenders to be sent to the Secretary of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, No. 25, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, endorsed "Tender for the Purchase of the Atmospheric Tubes," on or before the 3d of June. By order, R. M. MUGGERIDGE, Sec.

25, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, May 20, 1854. 85

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the South Wales Railway will be HELD at the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway on Friday, the 9th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, of approving, the provisions of the following bills now pending in Parliament, that is to say:—

"A bill for enabling the South Wales Railway Company to acquire additional lands at Swansea, and for enlarging the powers of sale or lease to and contribution by the Great Western Railway Company, and for authorising arrangements between the South Wales Railway Company and the Vale of Neath Railway Company, and for other purposes."

"A bill for making a railway from the town of Llandovery, in the county of Carmarthen, to join the Llanelly Railway at Llandilofawr, in the same county, and for other purposes."

"A bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Llynvi Valley Railway Company, to enable them to alter and improve their railways, and to abandon parts thereof, and to grant further powers to the said company, and for other purposes."

By order, FRED. G. SAUNDERS, Sec.

10, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington, May 22, 1854. 86

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—FINAL CALL OF ONE POUND (making £10 per share paid up in full).—The board of directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders that the FINAL CALL of TWENTY FIVE FRANCS, or ONE POUND per share, has been decided upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 22d day of June next. The payments can be made in London, at the Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank; in Brussels, at the Bank of Messrs. Matthieu and Son; in Paris, at the Bank of Messrs. Martineau, 18, Rue de Provence; and in Rotterdam, at the Bank of Messrs. Erechiels and Son. It is necessary that the certificates held by such shareholders as may be desirous of paying to the London bankers of the company be produced at the offices five clear days before the date of payment. Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all arrears of call.

By order of the Board, GEORGE F. SMITH, Sec.

16, Cannon-street, City, May 18, 1854. 87

SWANSEA DOCK COMPANY.—LOANS AND DEBENTURES.—The Directors of this company are prepared to accept TENDERS for LOANS, to the extent of £33,000, in sums of not less than £200, to be secured by the Bonds of the company, for the term of three or five years, at the option of the lender, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Coupons for the amount of the interest, payable half-yearly in London, or at Swansea, will accompany the bonds.

By order of the Directors, GEO. GRANT FRANCIS, Sec.

Swansea Dock Office, May 15, 1854.

N.B. All tenders to be addressed to the secretary, as above. 88

NICKEL, COBALT, AND MUNDIC.—FOR SALE, at GREAT DOWGAS UNITED MINES, near St. Austell, Cornwall, several tons of NICKEL and COBALT, and about 150 tons of MUNDIC.—Apply to Messrs. Richardson and Whitworth, 13, Corporation-street, Manchester; or to Mr. Gummoe, St. Austell. Arrangements would be made for further supplies.

St. Austell, May 23, 1854. 89

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, MINING ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a quantity of SECOND-HAND CRAB ROPE, of the following sizes, nearly new, and of excellent quality:—viz., 122 fms. 6½ in., 188 fms. 8½ in., 84½ fms. 7½ in., 372 fms. 9 in., 171 fms. 8 in., 211 fms. 13¾ in.; price 45s. per cwt.—Apply to Mr. George Hopper, Houghton-le-Spring Ironworks, Fence Houses, Durham. 90

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the MULGRAVE ALUM WORKS, with the STEAM-ENGINE, MACHINERY, and other WORKING STOCK and PLANT, as the same have lately been occupied and used by the late tenant. There is a sufficient stock of baked rock, of burnt mine, and of liquors in process of manufacture. The manufacture of alum has been proceeded with by the owner to prevent the necessity of any cessation in carrying on the works by an in-coming tenant, who may at once continue to do so; and they will be found in a state fit for immediate use and occupation, and capable of producing immediate profit to the tenant. The works are situate at Sandsend and Kettleness, near Whitby, in the county of York. The alum rocks are inexhaustible, and the alum shale of the best quality.

A LEASE of very valuable IRONSTONE may, if wished, form a part of the letting (with the Alum Works) at a moderate royalty per ton.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Vizard and Leman, solitors, No. 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; John Buchannan, Esq., solicitor, Whitby; and of Mr. Kett, of Lyeth Hall, Whitby, who will show the works. 91

IMPORTANT TO IRON MASTERS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of IRON ORE on the MULGRAVE ESTATE near Whitby is now READY TO BE LET. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, and is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be, by much, the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesborough, both of which places are now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seams will be divided so as to suit companies.—Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Kerr, at Lyeth Hall office, near Whitby. 92

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY (the proprietor wishing to limit the necessary attention to business), the PENCLAWDD COLLIERY. This colliery is on the Burry river, opposite to Llanelly. The mineral leases are held for long terms, and include several hundred acres. The works include a pit of 80 fms., with balance machine; a 65-in. pumping-engine, in power far above any future requirements as the workings are extended; a winding-engine, offices, workshops, and all other plant required for a large colliery. The contract price of delivery from the pit to the vessel is under 3d. per ton. The shipping wharves are private property, subject only to a port due of 1d. per ton register on the vessel. The coal is of well-known and excellent bituminous quality; the royalty averaging 6d. per ton, long weight. The colliery may also be connected at a moderate expense with the South Wales Railway, which is two miles distant.

The proprietor has freehold lands adjoining the shipping wharves, adapted for the erection of works, on a portion of which copper works and workmen's cottages have been erected by lessees. The freehold can either be sold with the colliery, or can be retained, and a lease granted of the wharves and such parts of the land only as are required for the use of the colliery.—Parties desirous to treat may apply, by letter, to Starling Benson, Esq., Swansea. 93

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—TO BE LET, the MINERALS in and under the messuage and tenement of land now commonly known by the name of MODRYNGELL, containing altogether 314 acres, situate in the parish of Ystradyfodwck, in the county of Glamorgan. The Dinas coal vein, celebrated for producing railway coke, is workable, level free, under a great part of the property, and the Aberdare and Merthyr steam coal seams underlie it, and can be won in the bottom of the valley by a pit of moderate depth. The Taff Vale Railway Company have constructed the Rhondda Branch Railway to within a mile of the property, and have recently let the contract to complete it. The branch railway is divided from the property by the River Rhondda. This property is worth the attention of parties wishing to embark in a promising colliery speculation.—For particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath; or to W. P. Struve, Esq., civil engineer, Swansea. 94

TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY, at Kimberley, in the parish of Greasley, within five miles of Nottingham, with easy access to the Nottingham Canal, about 300 acres of MINERAL PROPERTY, containing the COMBE, DUNSILL, WATERLOO, and LOWER HARD and SOFT COALS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. G. Coke, Ankerbold, near Chesterfield; or Mr. G. H. Bond, Tiled House, near Dudley. 95

COMMERCIAL CREDIT MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY
(Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.)
OFFICES,—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. 96

This society is issuing policies to assure commercial houses against losses arising from bad debts.—Prospectuses, forms of proposals for assurance, and all other particulars, may be had as above, where all applications for agencies are to be addressed.

F. G. HOLLAND, Sec.

TO OWNERS OF MINES AND COLLIERIES, MINE CAPTAINS, AGENTS, FARMERS, &c.—JOHN H. ROBINSON (late J. Oliver and Co.), GREASE MANUFACTURER, OIL REFINER, &c., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Office, 62, Close.

Oils for Machinery of every description, Pine Oil, Patent Grease, &c. 97

MACHINERY OIL of highly lubricating properties may be OBTAINED of R. AND W. SMITH, BOW COMMON, MIDDLESEX, or of respectable oil merchants, at 3s. 6d. per gallon, in casks of not less than 25 gallons each. Samples on application. 98

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

LYLE v. BURTON AND WIFE.

IN RE CARVANNAL MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 10th day of May inst., a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING FIVE (1056ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said shares as shall be necessary to satisfy the said order, or decree, and the like PARTS, or SHARES, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information application may be made to Messrs. Gaylls and Hill, solicitors, Helston; or to Messrs. Honor and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 24, 1854. 99

SPARE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the CHARLESTOWN UNITED MINES, near St. Austell, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., the following SPARE MINE MATERIALS, consisting of a WATER-WHEEL, 15 ft. diam. and 6 ft. breast, with 15 heads of stamps, complete; a stamps axle for 6 heads; a stamps frame; a 12 ft. 12 in. plunger-pole; 2 pole-cases; carpenters' and smiths' tools; with a lot of screw tackle; a quantity of wrought and cast-iron, ropes, shovels, nails, leather, copper and brass, steel, a lot of lead, chests and hutches, wheelbarrows, a large scales and beam, and a variety of other useful articles.

Also, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE, comprising bedsteads and furniture, feather-beds, washstands, mahogany and other tables and chairs, desks and stools, an excellent 8-day clock, a lot of glass, china, and earthenware; also, two fire-proof safes, a large apparatus, and other useful furniture befitting a good account-house.

The sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely. 100

Dated Imperial Life and Fire Offices, St. Austell, May 18, 1854.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. GUMMOE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, at BICTON CONSOLS, in the parish of St. Ive, the following very excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS, consisting of an excellent 50-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 11 tons boiler, complete.

8 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.	4 9 ft. 6 in. pumps.
1 12 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.	1 12 ft. 5½ in. working-barrel.
1 6 ft. 10 in. doorpiece.	1 6 ft. 5½ in. doorpiece. 101
1 9 ft. 10 in. windbore.	1 9 ft. 5½ in. working.
1 12 ft. 8 in. working.	1 6 ft. matching.
1 6 ft. 8 in. doorpiece.	5 fms. 6 in. plunger-lift.
1 9 ft. 8 in. windbore.	1 5 ft. 7 in. steam-pipe.
1 9 ft. 9 in. bucket doorpiece.	Buckets and bucket-rods, flange pins.
9 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.	Main rods of different sizes, rod-plates.

Capstan and shears, complete; about 80 fms. 12 in. capstan-rope, nearly new; horse-whim, complete; whim-rope; some ⅞th whim-chain; whim and winze kibbles; a large quantity of ladders, air-pipes, and launders, cisterns, air-machine, staples and glands; a quantity of whole and half timber and plank; chests; wheelbarrows; scales and beam; iron weights; ropes and chains of different sizes; miners' and smiths' tools; 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, &c.; a quantity of iron of various sizes; grinding-stone; carpenters' bench; and a variety of other articles. The sale will commence at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Further information may be known on application to Capt. Dunstan, Liskeard; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, St. Austell.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Offices, St. Austell, May 25, 1854.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, STEAM PUMPING AND STAMPING ENGINE, BOILER, &c., FOR SALE.

MR. E. S. BOYNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at BOSWORTHEN MINE, in the parish of Sancreed, the whole of the valuable MINING MATERIALS, consisting of a 30-in. cylinder PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. in shaft, with boiler of 9 tons, fly-wheel, stamps, axle-lifters, 32 heads, &c., complete, and nearly new.

25 fms. 9 inch pumps, plunger-pole and case, complete.	60 fms. ladders, a large quantity of half timber, plank.
10 fms. 6 in. pumps, with 5½ in. working-piece, clack, door, doorpiece, and windbore.	22 fms. 10 in. launders. 102
25 fms. 7 in. main rods.	10 fms. 6 in. box launders.
2 horse-whims, shaft tackles, 2 ropes, 4 kibbles, and several winze kibbles and ropes.	52 fms. 6 in. launders.
	48 fms. 5 in. launders.
	13 frames and frame houses.
	1 round buddle, and 3 common ditto.

Kieves, barrows, shovels, and dressing-tools; 2 smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, vice, and screw stock; new and second-hand iron, taps and plates, and smiths' and miners' tools; 4 carpenters' benches, 2 grindstones, 3 handsaws, kitchen slab, and 3 grates. Also, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE.

All persons having claims on Bosworthen Mine are requested to send full particulars thereof forthwith to the auctioneer.—Penzance, May 13, 1854.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—SPARE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. DAVIS AND SON, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, 30th May, 1854, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at LYDFORD CONSOLS MINE, about seven miles from Tavistock, on the Okehampton-road, the following valuable SPARE MINE MATERIALS, comprising:— 103

36 9 ft. 9 in. pumps, nearly new.	6 pieces 9 in. red pine rod, with hammered iron plate, &c.
2 9 ft. 8 in. windbores.	2 whim-kibbles.
1 9 ft. 11 in. windbore.	3 machine kibbles.
5 9 ft. 9 in. pumps, old.	1 air machine, complete.
1 10 ft. 8 in. working-barrel.	250 fms. 4 in. zinc air pipes.
1 11 in. H-piece.	About 2 tons railway iron.
1 11 in. top doorpiece.	1 centre-piece for capstan.
1 8 in. doorpiece.	Several cwts. flange bolts, &c.
1 10 ft. 9 in. plunger-pole.	1 large pair of yokes, with sundry other useful articles.
1 12 in. plunger-case. [bushed.	
1 9 in. stuffing-box and gland, brass	

Further information may be obtained on application to Capt. Joseph Richards, on the mine, or to the auctioneers, Messrs. Davis and Son, Tavistock.

The above are well worthy the attention of mine agents and mine proprietors, as they are of first-rate manufacture and nearly new.—Refreshments on the table at One o'clock, and the sale to commence at Two precisely.

County Fire and Provident Life Offices, West-street, Tavistock, May 24, 1854.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 6th of June next, at Eleven o'clock, at WHEAL CHIVERTON, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, the whole of the remaining MATERIALS—viz., a 54-inch cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. in shaft, with patent spring piston, and boiler about 11 tons.

Axle and 16 heads of stamps.	Spanners, miners' chests. 104
1 angle-bob, complete.	1 pair 7 in. strapping-plates.
11 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.	2 carpenters' benches, 5 new machine frames.
1 11 in. doorpiece and door.	Winze, winze kibbles, shaft rolls.
1 6 ft. 12 in. windbore.	Grind-stone and frame.
1 3 ft. 11 in. pump.	Lot blistered steel.
1 6 ft. 11 in. pump.	A quantity of red lead, black lead, pitch, &c.
1 10½ in. matching.	Several barrels anti-friction grease.
3 11 in. matching.	Gad steel.
1 6 ft. 11 in. windbore.	A quantity of new and old timber.
6 2 ft. 12 in. sheaves.	8 stamps' pits.
1 10 in. doorpiece and windbore.	6 machine buddles.
1 14 in. H-piece.	2 hand buddles.
1 12 in. doorpiece.	12 machine frames, 6 hand frames.
1 horse-whim.	Trunks, 12 kieves (usual size), 4 do., new.
Whim-rope and chain.	Several tin hutches, and sundry other dressing materials.
1 2 ft. 6 in. flange sheive.	Lot of hand and wheelbarrows, steel and iron shovels.
1 2½ ft. 12 in. flange sheive.	A quantity of old iron, &c.
1 smiths' vice.	
1 40 in. bellows.	
1 30 in. bellows.	
Miners' tools, smiths' tools.	

Dated Redruth, May 23, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO COPPER SMELTERS, THE OWNERS OF COPPER MINES, OR OTHERS REQUIRING EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING PREMISES.

THE PENCLAWDD COPPER WORKS, on the BURRY RIVER, near SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES;

Also LOW'S VALUABLE PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN SMELTING. 105

MESSRS. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, AND ELLIS have received instructions from the directors to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Thursday, June 29, at Twelve, in three lots (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract for the whole), an important and valuable PROPERTY, situate at Penclawdd, on the banks of the Burry River, about eight miles from Swansea, and five from the Loughor Station, on the South Wales Railway, known as the PENCLAWDD COPPER WORKS, together with the very superior and substantial BUILDINGS, PLANT, and MACHINERY, the whole erected, and fitted up within the last six years, in the most complete manner that modern invention could devise, or experience suggest, creating the greatest efficiency, and a material saving in the working expenses, and which have been successfully carried on by Low's Patent Copper Company. The buildings are entirely enclosed by a stone wall, and the premises occupy altogether a space of upwards of eight acres, with unusual facilities for the deposit of slag. The wharfage is most convenient, and the dock is capable of accommodating vessels of upwards of 300 tons, while the situation on the Burry River is, without exception, the most desirable in this locality. The advantage this estate possesses with reference to coal cannot be over estimated, the works being supplied from the pit's mouth by a tram road, direct to each furnace, while the quality of the coal is of the best description for smelting purposes. These works have never been subjected to a claim for damages of any kind. The property is held on lease on unusually favourable terms for 50 years, from Christmas, 1847, at a ground rent. There is likewise a capital family residence, coach-house, stabling, gardens, &c., in immediate proximity, but judiciously placed with regard to the works, and suitable for the occupation of a resident manager; held on lease for 21 years, from Christmas 1848, at a nominal rent.

In a separate lot will be SOLD, LOW'S VALUABLE PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN COPPER SMELTING, reducing the processes by one third, and which are universally admitted to be of great importance.

May be viewed by application to Mr. Charles Low, Swansea, of whom every information may be obtained.—Printed particulars and plans will be ready in due course, and may be had at the Castle, Swansea; Ship and Castle, Llanelly; Castle, Neath; the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, Liverpool, and Birmingham: of Messrs. Peile, Son, and Munch, Solicitors, 4, Mansion House-place; at the Mart; and at Messrs. Gadsden, Winterflood, and Ellis's, offices, 18, Old Broad-street, London.

SALE POSTPONED.—The SALE of MINING MATERIALS, &c., advertised to be sold on Thursday, the 1st of June next, at SOURTON CONSOLS, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE, the same having been disposed of by private contract.—Dated Abbey, Tavistock, May 25, 1854. WM. MONK, Auctioneer. 106

CORNWALL.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND MINING PROPERTY.

MR. TIPPET is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May inst., at the Auction Mart, London, the REVERSION IN FEE of and in the MESSUAGES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and PREMISES, parcel of the Barton of Sinns, in Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, containing upwards of 700 acres; and also the FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE IN POSSESSION of and in ONE-THIRD PART UNDIVIDED of the MINERALS and UNDERGROUND PROFITS of that most valuable MINE called WHEAL TOWAN, situate in St. Agnes, in the said county of Cornwall.

Particulars and conditions of sale are now ready, and may be had of Mr. Tippet, auctioneer, Lemon-street, Truro; Messrs. Honor and Hockin, solicitors, Truro; Messrs. H. and J. Southwell, solicitors, Saxmundham, Suffolk; Messrs. Pownall, Son and Cuoss, solicitors, of Staples Inn, London; and at the Auction Mart. 107

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF WHEAL SPEEDWELL MATERIALS, in the parish of Breage, three miles from St. Michell's Mount, and six from the port of Hayle, Cornwall. 108

MR. GEORGE SEALY WILL OFFER FOR SALE, on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, at noon, the following MATERIALS:—An excellent cylinder STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE, 10 feet stroke in cylinder, and 9 feet in shaft, with boiler 11 tons; 1 14 in. plunger-pole, 11 feet long, with stuffing-box and glands; 1 8¾ 15 in. pole-case; 1 16 inch top doorpiece; 50 fms. iron-stave ladders; 60 fms. 4 and 5 in. air-pipes; 2 horse-whims, with shaft tackles and shears, complete; 1 horse-whim cage, with horse bar; several lots of new and old timber, wheelbarrows, miners' chests, &c. Also the account-house furniture.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS, SOUTH WALES. 109

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 28th of June, at Twelve, at the Auction Mart, London, in Two Lots, EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS and COLLIERIES, known as the CEFN, PARK-TYR-GUNTER, and GARTH WORKS, situate in the Llynvi Valley, in the county of Glamorgan, well-known as one of the principal iron and coal districts in South Wales, within six miles of the shipping ports of Porth Cawl and Briton Ferry, and within two miles of the South Wales Railway; the whole being conveniently connected with both, and with the other neighbouring shipping places, by tramways joining the Llynvi Valley Railway. The Cefn and Park-Tyr-Gunter properties adjoin each other, and form one continuous mineral field, of very great value, extending nearly three miles from east to west, and containing, through the whole of that extent, to the breadth of nearly a mile, many most valuable veins of coal, ironstone, and fire-clay, all of which have been thoroughly proved by shallow workings. They dip to the north with great regularity, and crop out either on the southern boundary or within a few yards of it. The lowest, which has been but a short time opened by new pitting of 115 yards in depth, is the Gribbur vein, yielding the very first quality of house-hold coal, from the screenings of which is made a coke superior to any hither produced, either for railway uses or for iron-making purposes. These works are now in active operation, and, although not fully developed, are with the existing plant, capable of yielding weekly from THREE THOUSAND TO FOUR THOUSAND TONS OF COAL, and from TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF PIG-IRON. The plant consists of three blast furnaces (two of them hot blast), a blast engine of 80-horse power, four Cornish steam-boilers, hot blast stoves, pipes, &c., substantially erected engine-house and lofty chimney, a spacious foundry, with two cupolas, two stoves, five-ton crane, &c.; a refinery capable of refining about 40 tons weekly, four circular and one oblong mine kilns, 49 coke ovens capable of producing about 600 tons weekly, drawing-out forge, with two balling furnaces, and tilt hammer worked by a 10-horse power steam-engine; saw-mill, fitting shop, with lathes and drilling machine worked by a 5-horse power steam-engine; smiths' shops, an incline plane worked by a 25-horse power steam-engine, with tramways to the mine kilns and coke ovens; balance pit, with water balance for raising the coal; steam pumping engine of 110-horse power, with two lifts of pumps 16 in. and 12 in. diameter; fire-brick works, with water wheel, grinding and pug mills, drying stove, and kiln equal to the manufacture of 500,000 per annum; two slips for coal and ironstone, one of which is worked by a 12-horse power steam-engine, the other will shortly be at work by a 25-horse power steam-engine; a new pit, with 25-horse power steam-engine, 9 in. pump and gearing, 63 yards deep, from which are raised 1800 tons of coal weekly; several workmen's cottages, manager's dwelling, stabling, &c. The works are intersected by several miles of iron tramways.

THE GARTH WORKS are situate about five miles higher in the Llynvi Valley, adjacent to the works of the Llynvi Vale Iron Company, and occupy a site of about 60 acres, containing ample supplies of blackband and argillaceous ironstone, which are worked chiefly by levels, and consequently at a very low cost. The plant has been fitted but a few years, in a most superior manner, and of the best construction; it includes three large blast furnaces, equal to the manufacture of about THREE HUNDRED TONS OF PIG-IRON WEEKLY, two of them quite complete, with hot blast stoves and pipes, double blast steam-engine, by Davies, 80-horse power, quite equal to new, with steam-boilers, pipes, air chambers, and all requisite fittings; 42 coke ovens (11 of which are not complete), large coke-yard, paved with iron plates, smiths' and carpenters' workshops, an incline plane, with 20-horse power steam-engine; 27 workmen's houses, farmhouse, with about 60 acres of arable and meadow land. These works are also intersected by several miles of iron tramways, and have a branch from the Llynvi Valley Railway. There are also depôts for coal at Bridgend, and for the convenience of shipping at Porth Cawl. The whole properties are held on leases at small fixed rents and very moderate royalties. The original cost of constructing these works, and of bringing them into their present efficient state, HAS BEEN MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS; the plant is of a very superior description, and in perfect working order; the arrangements of the different works have been made with much judgment, so that the transmission of the raw and manufactured products is effected at the lowest possible cost. The veins of ironstone are very rich and unlimited in extent, and the coals of an acknowledged superior description, commanding ready markets either as coal or coke; the fire-bricks, also, are in great demand. These circumstances, together with the advantages of position in connection with the South Wales Railway and several shipping ports, render the properties a peculiarly desirable investment for any party or company possessed of sufficient capital for the development of their resources. A considerable portion of the PURCHASE MONEY MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

The properties may be viewed till the sale by tickets, which, with printed particulars, may be had shortly of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London. Particulars may also be had at the Auction Mart, London; at the *Midland Counties Herald* Office, Birmingham; at the offices of the *Glasgow Herald*, Glasgow; at the office of the *Welshman*, Carmarthen; and at the office of the *Cambrian*, Swansea.

LEAD MINE WORK AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 2d of June next, to commence precisely at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Black Lion Hotel, in Mold, Flintshire, the following valuable MINE WORK and MATERIALS, called EAST WESTMINSTER MINE, Llanarmon, near Mold, comprising a very good 12-inch cylinder HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING STEAM-ENGINE, 5 feet stroke, with new boiler, 1 fly-wheel, and pumping connections, complete: 15 fms. 6 in. pumps; 10 fms. 6 in. pumps; 1 good horse-whim; rope and kibbles for ditto; 1 good strong pit-head, &c.; and sundry articles too numerous to mention; together with the LEASE of the said mine, granted by the Marquis of Westminster, of which there are 20 years unexpired.

The above mine lies five miles from Mold, and adjoins to the east of the extensive and valuable lead mines called Westminster Mines, there being only about 200 yards between the two different engine-shafts, and upon the same lode. To say anything respecting the said Westminster Mine would be useless, as it has proved itself to be a valuable rich mine. According to the opinion of practical mine agents, there is not the least doubt that this mine will turn out as profitable as the Westminster Mine, by laying out a small capital. It is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to speculate in mines.—For particulars, apply to Capt. Thos. Roberts, on the mine; or to Mr. Edward Probart, Plass Major, near Mold, Flintshire.—Dated May 19, 1854. 110

SPARE MATERIALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 24-in. PLUNGER-POLE (9 ft. stroke), case, stuffing-box, and gland, H-piece and windbore, and three pumps, altogether 42 ft. lift; also, two bobs, two whim-ropes, and iron and shaft rods.—Particulars and price known by applying to Capt. Jno. Knyebone, Pentire Glaze Mine, St. Minver, Wadebridge, Cornwall; or to Mr. Jesse Hitchens, 1, St. Michael's-place, Plymouth. 111

VALUABLE COLLIERIES AT BRISTOL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those TWO excellent COLLIERIES, called the "NORTH SIDE" and "MALAGO VALE" COLLIERIES, with the STEAM-ENGINES, SHEDS, YARDS, and BUSINESS PREMISES thereto respectively belonging, situate at Bedminster, within one mile of the City of Bristol. The present affords a rare opportunity of investment to the capitalist, as both works are in active operation; the engines and working gear are in perfect order. The coal is of first-rate quality, and the demand unlimited. The present quantity of coal raised from the pits averages 600 tons per week, and may be increased without any additional outlay on the works.—For particulars, and also to view the premises, apply to Messrs. Stanley and Washbourn, solicitors, Bristol. 112

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, at the WORKINGTON COLLIERY, Cumberland, a PUMPING-ENGINE 160-horse power, double-acting, condensing steam cylinder, 66 in. diameter, stroke 8 ft. 6 in., and in pumps 7 ft., with parallel motions at both ends of beam, brass air-pumps and bucket, and two dome boilers, each 14 ft. diameter, with cast-iron top. Also, the following parts of a pumping-engine, never been in use, steam cylinder bored, 58 in. diameter, 12 ft. long, with piston-rod and cover; brass air-pump bored, 36 in. diameter, 6 feet long, two cast-iron beam plates, 27 ft. long, with puddicable main centre, partly fitted. The above are well adapted for making a powerful blowing engine.—Apply to Alfred Pennick, colliery agent, Workington. 113

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, all those MINES, or SEAMS OF COAL, under the BOOTH HALL ESTATE, near Cheadle, STAFFORDSHIRE. The estate is surrounded with good roads, and upwards of 170 acres in extent. The mines, of which there are four, average 1 ft. 6 in., 2 ft., 3 ft., and 7 ft., respectively. The coal is of a most excellent quality, the demand almost unlimited, and the prices in the immediate neighbourhood are highly remunerative. Parties desirous of embarking in the coal trade will find this a most eligible opportunity, rarely to be met with.—A map of the estate may be seen, and particulars had, on application to Mr. Wilson, at Mr. Joseph Bennett's, calico printer, 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester; or to Mr. Henry Adkin, on the estate; or at Birch Vale Print Works, near Hayfield, Derbyshire.—N.B. The Booth Hall Estate is situated about 1½ mile from Frog Hall Station, on the North Staffordshire Railway, about the same distance from Cheadle, and eight miles from Leek, all in the county of Stafford. 114

CARMARTHENSHIRE, VALE OF GWENDRAETH.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the FARM and LANDS of TYMAUR and TYGORS, situated in the parishes of Llangendeirne and Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, containing by admeasurement 70 acres. There are under the above farm the very valuable veins of ANTHRACITE COAL, known by the names of the Carwedd vein, of the thickness of 4½ feet; the Carwedd Varh vein, of the thickness of 3 feet: and two other veins, which can be worked at a very trifling expense. There are also veins or pins of very RICH IRONSTONE ranging near the above-mentioned coal seams, which could be worked to great advantage. 115

The valuable veins and seams of anthracite coal and ironstone will be let with or without the farm and lands, and every facility and encouragement will be given to a company that may engage in works on this property.—For particulars (if by letter post paid), apply to Messrs. Maltby, Robinson, and Jackson, solicitors, No. 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London; or to Mr. Samuel Brockman Edwards, solicitor, King-street, Carmarthen, where a plan of the estate, with a section of the coal veins, may be seen.

BERDAN'S EXPERIMENTAL AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY; WORKS AT LETT'S WHARF, WATERLOO BRIDGE (Surrey side, opposite Somerset House).—EXPERIMENTS with BERDAN'S MACHINE were RE-COMMENCED on Tuesday, the 28th of March, and are CONTINUED DAILY. Ores are received (carriage paid), and arrangements made for experiments, at the works only; the manager attends for this purpose from Ten to Four o'clock daily. By order, 116 F. CATTY, Manager.

ORE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I hereby CAUTION all persons MANUFACTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from me, MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGAMATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES, the same having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J. Wallis, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHRAN. 117

PERKES'S PATENTED MACHINERY FOR THE REDUCTION OF ORES, &c.—GOLD QUARTZ COMPANIES, MINING COMPANIES, and OTHERS, REQUIRING MACHINERY FOR WORKING AURIFEROUS AND OTHER ORES, are respectfully informed that the PATENTED MACHINERY, invented by the undersigned, will operate upon more quartz per day, and at a less cost of power, than any other machines hitherto made, and which he guarantees will by far supersede every description of revolving or stationary pans with one or more balls working within them, but which are also included in his patent; and that no one else has, or can have, a valid patent for such apparatus in this country; and NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE ADOPTED FORTHWITH AGAINST ANY PARTY USING, or PURCHASING, SUCH MACHINES WITHOUT HIS LICENSE AND AUTHORITY; but if any party chooses to adopt such revolving pans with balls for their operations, he will be happy to supply them at a cost of not exceeding £450 each. SAMUEL PERKES, Engineer and Patentee, 1, Walbrook, City, Nov. 5, 1853. 110

GOLD MACHINERY.—ORDERS can NOW be RECEIVED to any extent for PERKES'S PATENTED CONICAL ORE PULVERISING, WASHING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINES; and also his PATENTED REVOLVING PANS AND BALLS, and whose machines have recently produced the most extraordinary results, beyond everything hitherto obtained from the same description of ores by any other machines yet invented.—Particulars can be had and certificates seen on application to S. Perkes, patentee, 1, Walbrook, London. 119

THE GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD, MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following amongst other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED:—viz., Large outlay for superfluous mercury, excessive wear and tear, and compulsory renewal, in lieu of repairing, unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destruction of clashing balls. Waste of time, materials, and motive power, by either stampers, edge runners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fracture of pans and balls by fire, water, and concussion, inevitable loss of mercury, amalgam, &c., which are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifugal motion, total absence of security against peculation, and costliness.—For description and prices, address Mr. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 34½, Aldgate High-street, London. 120

TENDALL'S PATENT GOLD MACHINE, UPON THE PESTLE AND MORTAR PRINCIPLE.—This machine, from its extreme simplicity, easy working, and effectiveness, has been pronounced by eminent mining engineers, public companies, and numerous influential scientific gentlemen, to be the BEST and CHEAPEST hitherto offered to the public. In a large size machine the crushing power will be enormous, although the power required for working the same will be exceedingly limited. Experiments are being tried daily, and from the evidences already given of its utility, the proprietors confidently invite those interested in mining operations to give the machine a trial.

Hand machines, capable of crushing about 3 cwts. per day, can be easily worked by a boy; and as they can be taken to pieces, and packed in small compass (not exceeding 1 cwt. each package), they will be found the best and most useful machines extant for taking to the diggings. The machine may be seen in operation at the office of the patentee, where every information may be obtained as to the cost of various sized machines, and the charges for experiments. Manufacturers of earthenware and porcelain, druggists, founders, and others, are invited to inspect the machine, which is admirably adapted to all grinding and pulverising purposes. 121
H. TENDALL and CO., Engineers and Patentees, 13, Broad-street-buildings, City.

GOLD AND SILVER ORE REDUCTION WORKS, RANELAGH ROAD, THAMES BANK, PIMLICO (Temporary Offices, 98, New Bond-street, where all present applications are to be made).—G. BURSILL AND CO. invite the proprietors of mines to SEND to them for REDUCTION, by their PATENT PROCESS, SAMPLES of ORES that are assumed to be auriferous, and which should be in bulk, when convenient, of more than 2 cwts. (carriage paid), after which they will be prepared to enter into contracts for more extensive operations, either at their works as above, or by the erection of suitable machinery at the pit's mouth, and at their own cost, provided that a sufficient supply of gold-bearing mineral may be relied on. A charge will be made for reduction, but the ores will not be subjected indiscriminately, or without preparation, to one and the same process; as far as may be expedient, they will be tested, qualitatively and quantitatively, for gold and other products, in order that improved means may be applied for their reduction upon the large scale. 122

The patents secured by G. Bursill and Co. embrace efficient and continuous means for crushing and amalgamating, in addition to a method of disintegrating, by which pulverisation is vastly facilitated; they also include improvements in washing, separating, roasting, and smelting, and have reference to an extensive field of metallurgical operations in relation to gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, and tin.

BURSILL'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS.—Notice is hereby given, that the SEPARATOR, so called, or, properly speaking, the AMALGAMATOR, a drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of Arts, held November 23, 1853, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the first time in public, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr. Berdan, IN CONJUNCTION WITH his Patent Revolving Basin and Balls, is an INFRINGEMENT upon a PATENT granted to me by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferous Quartz, Clay, and other Minerals, preparatory to, and in order to accomplish, the Separation of the Gold, and other metals; also, in Machinery or Apparatus for affecting such improvements;" bearing date the 12th day of February, 1853. And that all persons MAKING, VENDING, or USING my PATENT SEPARATORS, or AMALGAMATORS, without due license and authority from me, are LIABLE to a SUIT in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery; but that I am willing to enter into CONTRACTS for the USE of such MACHINES upon reasonable terms. Signed, G. H. BURSILL, 123
Of Offord-road, Barnsbury-park, Islington; and of the Reduction Works, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico (Office, 98, New Bond-street).

MR. E. D. SMITH'S GOLD AMALGAMATOR (See *Times'* report of the 5th October last) may NOW BE SEEN at the office, No. 441, STRAND (*Royal Hotel Guide* office), where a prospectus may be obtained, containing the result of experiments, &c.; or a letter addressed to the patentee will meet with immediate attention. 124

BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS ARE IN FULL OPERATION, and are now ADOPTED by the following companies:—
THE EBBW VALE IRON COMPANY.
THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN COMPANY.
THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).
THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.
THE ALMADEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (Spain).
THE SAN FERNANDO LEAD MINING COMPANY (Carolina, Spain).
THE NEW LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY.
MESSRS. EVANS AND ASKIN'S GERMAN SILVER WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, &c. 125
The stamps to be seen at Mr. Burley's, 53, Borough-road; and a working model in action every day at the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, Leicester-square. Price £160, royalty included.—All communications to be addressed, Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

TO IRONMASTERS.—STEAM HAMMERS, WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in POWER, STRENGTH, and ECONOMY.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle which he has recently patented, no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £160 (royalty included), for cash. Contracts to any extent undertaken. 126

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN STEAM POWER.—A WORKING MODEL of BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS and IMPROVED FORGE HAMMERS may be SEEN at the ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON. These engines crush with ease blocks of the hardest ore a cubic foot in size at the rate of 20 to 30 tons a day. 127

All particulars may be ascertained on application to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, or Mr. F. J. Bramwell, engineer, No. 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

STEAM STAMPS.—SEVERAL of BAGGS'S STEAM STAMPS are now CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND, and READY FOR DELIVERY AT A DAY'S NOTICE, so that companies requiring powerful stamping machinery may be supplied without any delay.—All communications to be addressed, Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 128

MINING.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in consequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining property. This object is now accomplished for a SMALL OUTLAY, without delay, by the HIRE of MEDWIN AND HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10, 14, 20, or 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road. Some of the above engines are already employed in mining purposes. 129

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 130

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER of RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, SCRAP TYRES and AXLES, ALL KINDS of HAMMERED IRON for MARINE and other ENGINES, SHAFTS, and HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER of CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS. 131

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate. 132

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton. 133

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

DAFT'S IMPROVEMENTS IN INLAND CONVEYANCE AS APPLICABLE TO RAILWAYS. 134

The improvements are simple; and not only easy of application, but readily, and at a small outlay, tested. The invention may be briefly stated to be in having a railway without wheels, except two on the engine—in fact, a Sledge Railway. The rails are of wood, presenting a right angle to the skates, which are made of glass, V-shaped. It will be obvious that a sledge would not be useful on a railway without some better mode of obtaining a bite or hold, by the engine wheels, on the rails than at present. This is obtained by the application of vulcanised India-rubber, or other suitable material, to the engine wheels. The India-rubber is, without difficulty, firmly attached to the wheels. The attachment, in fact, is so complete (without cement of any kind), that it cannot be torn off the wheels.

The advantages may be stated briefly as follows:—

1. LESS EXPENSE.—This is the result of a variety of causes:—
   1. No iron rails are required. They cost for a double line upwards of £3000 per mile. Wooden sleepers are common to both.
      (Estimates show that a double line of wooden rails per mile will only cost £1056. This is considered high.)
   2. Carriage wheels, and their necessary adjuncts, are not required.
      (The weight of a four-wheeled railway carriage may be taken at from 4 to 5 tons (narrow gauge), and of this about 1 to 1¼ ton only represents the body of the carriage.)
   3. Lighter engines, and lighter and more simply constructed carriages, and, therefore, less expensive.
   4. Less land is required, from the fact that neither cuttings nor embankments are required.
   5. The expenses of making tunnels, cuttings, and embankments, are saved.
   6. Less labour and less time are required in the construction of the permanent way.
   7. Less expense in keeping the permanent way in repair.
   8. Not inconsistent with the present lines, as they may be used at the same time as the old ones, by placing the new rails intermediate of the old rails.
      (The payment to be made for the right to apply the invention leaves a saving of £3000 to £4000 per mile on the old lines, and many thousands per mile in forming a new line.)
2. MORE SAFE.—This advantage is also the result of various causes:—
   1. From tunnels, cuttings, and embankments, wheels and axles, and their adjuncts, being unnecessary.
   2. Readiness of stoppage naturally, and from the simplicity of the breaks.
   3. Comparative steadiness, and tendency to run off the line avoided.
3. READY MEANS OF ASSIMILATING THE GAUGE.
   This is obtained from the fact that a new way must be laid down wherever the system is adopted, and, consequently, the gauge can be settled, which cannot be so long as the only benefit to be derived from the enormous expense of re-laying all the present rails is the facilities for traffic an universal gauge would afford.
4. ABSENCE OF NOISE.—This is apparent.

Prospectuses, with drawings, licenses, and any information, may be obtained of Messrs. POWER and SON, solicitors, 46, Chancery-lane, London, where, for the present, models, and also the perfect attachment of the rubber to metal, may be seen.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES.—The increasing ratio of work to convert furnaces, before August next, to the SMOKE PREVENTION SYSTEM, obliges the patentee to execute contracts in the order of their entry; and to limit his preliminary estimates to special cases only. ENGINEERS are supplied with drawings and details, for adapting the invention to all descriptions of furnaces; and OVEN BUILDERS with iron-work complete. In every instance the saving of fuel, concurrent with the suppression of the smoke nuisance, repays the original outlay in less than eighteen months. 135

Copies of OFFICIAL and OTHER REPORTS, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as applied to STEAM BOILERS; BREWERY COPPERS; STILLS; CHEMISTS, DYERS, and CONFECTIONERS' PANS; COAL OVENS, &c., with information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES, given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

THE UNIVERSAL SMOKE-CONSUMING COMPANY (WITTY'S PATENT, 1853).
OFFICES,—4, FURNIVAL'S INN, HOLBORN, LONDON. 136

This invention consumes within the furnace all the smoke generated from coal, is at once chemical and mechanical, simple in its working, inexpensive in cost, and may be applied to any furnace in a few hours. Saving in fuel upwards of 30 per cent.

Particulars, with charges for licensing and setting up the invention, to be had on applying at the company's offices, where models of the invention may be seen and references given, which will testify the efficiency of the invention.

SAMUEL KING, Esq., Sec.

TESTIMONIAL OF MR. ELIJAH GALLOWAY.

There are, in my opinion, peculiar advantages possessed by this invention which eminently entitle it to public patronage, and more especially at the present time, when the Act of Parliament enforcing the adoption of means for effecting the consumption of smoke is about to come into operation. The various designs of endless chains, alternating, or oscillating bars, and, indeed, every plan wherein the fuel has to be mechanically moved forward, are found to be complicated and liable to get out of order, so that, although some of them have certainly consumed the smoke, they are, by reason of their complexity, not adapted for ordinary practice. In fact, a furnace will not permit of its parts being moveable, since the bars and bearers, when heated, retain a small proportion only of their strength when cool. When the furnace, therefore, is at work, the bars are very easily broken, and they also warp by unequal temperatures, so that moveable bars, however accurately they may work when cold, become set fast when heated, and fractures are then inevitable. The best examples, therefore, of all such smoke consuming machinery have met with very limited patronage, and have generally been abandoned after long and careful trials. The novelty in Mr. Witty's patent furnace consists in compelling the smoke to be wholly carbonised within the furnace, so that transparent colourless gases "only" are emitted from the chimney into the atmosphere. The simple and perfect way by which Mr. Witty accomplishes this object is by arresting the products of combustion given off when a fresh supply of coal has been supplied, and preventing them from passing into the flues until they have become thoroughly sub-divided and mixed with the requisite quantity of heated air, thus being thoroughly carbonised. The effect, therefore, of the invention is to discharge from the chimney a pure vapour, neither detrimental to health, comfort, or cleanliness. E. GALLOWAY, C.E.

TO GAS COMPANIES.—CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia; and the removal of the bisulphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas burning) has been given up in despair. CLAY REMOVES BOTH THESE IMPURITIES; and when taken from the purifiers the bisulphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The illuminating power of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification. 137

The PROPRIETORS of this PATENT are now READY to GRANT LICENSES for its use.—Terms and directions for its employment may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, agent to the patentees, Gas-works, Wakefield.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE, NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 138

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS RICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.

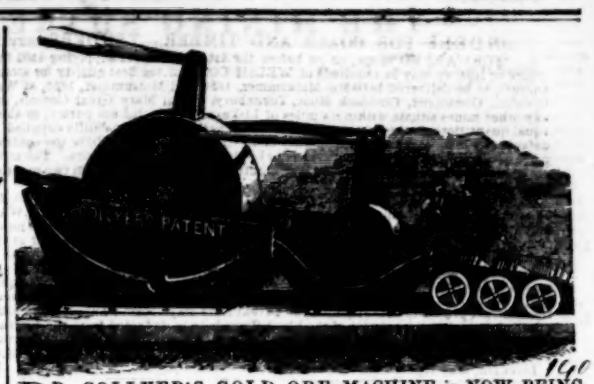
The LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research. Fee for Twelve Months, £32 10s.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c., are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.

INVESTIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.

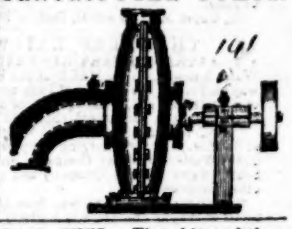
A COURSE of ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

TO IRONMASTERS.—JEREMIAH BROWN AND CO. are NOW PREPARED to ENTER into ARRANGEMENTS to ERECT their PATENT MACHINE for COMPRESSING PUDDLED BALLS, and DOUBLING the same in the ROLLS. By adopting this machine, bars may be produced to 6, 7, 8, or 9 inches wide, or wider if required, direct from the puddled ball. In Yorkshire and Staffordshire, where those machines are adopted, broad bars are rolled suitable for piles, for large rails, boiler-plates, &c. Iron from the Dowlais Ironworks, and other extensive works in Wales, has been sent to Staffordshire to test the machine, and it proved to be the best modern invention ever used; requiring no manual labour, and the most tender iron is made into the broadest of bars. The operation of the machine greatly improves the quality of the iron. It is now working for thirty furnaces, and is capable of working for as many more.—Application to be made to Jeremiah Brown and Co., Kingswinford, near Dudley, Staffordshire.—Oct. 31. 139



DR. COLLYER'S GOLD ORE MACHINE is NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED with dispatch by Messrs. RANSOMES and SIMS, of Ipswich, and will be ERECTED at the COLONIAL GOLD WORKS, ROTHERHITHE, where EXPERIMENTS will be CONDUCTED on a LARGE SCALE, in order to test the gossans, pyrites, quartz, &c., of Great Britain or other countries, FREE OF CHARGE. 140
No. 4, Norfolk-street, Strand, where a model may be seen.

GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.



Contractors, Builders, Engineers, Brewers, Paper Makers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Local Boards of Health, Proprietors of Low Lands, and all engaged in RAISING WATER or OTHER LIQUIDS (hot or cold), will find it to their INTEREST to USE these PUMPS. 141

For ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, and POWER, they are unparalleled. Are equally well adapted for lifting, forcing, draining, and irrigating.

For the fullest information and testimony, apply to Messrs. GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

GWYNNE'S PATENT STEAM FUEL.—The object of these PATENTS is a NEW PROCESS of MANUFACTURING a very valuable FUEL for STEAM and OTHER PURPOSES from small coal, slack, or anthracite culm. The advantages are:—

1. Economy in the space required for stowage, being denser than ordinary coal, or the patent fuels now in use.
2. No loss from attrition on long voyages.
3. Freedom from moisture. 142
4. Non-liability to spontaneous combustion.
5. Perfect cleanliness in use, and no disagreeable smell from it in the process of combustion.
6. Little or no smoke when the fires are properly kindled.
7. No loss of any of its qualities by exposure to the atmosphere, or in a tropical climate.
8. Its steaming and enduring qualities are great; it is easily lighted, and the mechanical form of the blocks causes a steady and powerful fire at all times.
9. Its cost, in comparison with the heating and other qualities it possesses, is below that of any other fuel now in use.

All applications for licenses, machinery, &c., to manufacture under these patents, to be addressed to GWYNNE and Co., engineers, Essex-wharf, Strand, London.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. 143

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. 144
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

BRICK MAKING MACHINES. 144a
TO CONTRACTORS, BRICK, AND TILE MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.
CLAYTON'S PATENTS (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES.
CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MAKING MACHINES offer a most important and profitable investment.
CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE is worked by one horse, or applicable to steam or water power, and combines the whole process of pugging the clay and making the bricks at one time.
CLAYTON'S PATENT TILE, PIPE, and HOLLOW BRICK MACHINES, of various sizes and construction.
CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK or TILE PRESSING or MOULDING MACHINES.
CLAYTON'S PATENT DIES, for the manufacture of socketing sewerage pipes.
CLAYTON'S PUGGING MILLS, of various sizes and construction, for tile clay, brick earth, mortar, &c. And every article connected with the brick, tile, and pottery trades.
The above machines may be inspected, and illustrated catalogues obtained, at the manufactory, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

ASSAYING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Mr. NEWTON SAMUELSON (Certificated Pupil of the Royal College of Chemistry, London, late Assayer at Messrs. E. and W. Pontifex and Co., lead and silver ore smelters, and manufacturing chemists, Millwall, London) begs to inform merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, that he has ESTABLISHED HIMSELF at LIVERPOOL as an ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Assays of ores and minerals, analyses of guano and other manures, of soils, acids, and alkalies, accurately conducted, on reasonable terms. 145
Laboratory, 3, Hackin's Hey, Dale-street, Liverpool.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.
All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above. 146

Just published, Second Edition, 8vo., Illustrated with 360 Wood Engravings, forming the Eleventh Volume of the *Library of Illustrated Standard Scientific Works*,

MITCHELL'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING, intended for the Use of Metallurgists, Captains of Mines, and Assayers in general. With Copious Tables. 8vo. Price £1 1s.
Of this Series, are already published:—
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£22	22 22½	£10 19 0	£0 14 0—March, 1854.
8000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2	1¼ ¾	0 1 6	0 1 6—Feb., 1854.
3000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	—		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	6		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	9	8¾ 9	5 11 6	0 6 0—Feb., 1854.
6000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	¾		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
124	Bosweddin and Wheal Castle	—	—		5 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	—		285 5 0	10 0 0—April, 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	—	5¾	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	2	2¾ 3	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	—		220 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—April, 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	18¾		—	— —
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	130	130	50 0 0	3 0 0—April, 1854.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	—		25 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1853.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	425	430	387 0 0	11 0 0—May, 1854.
12000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	—	⅜ ½	0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov., 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	2¾		55 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	85	75 85	873 4 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1854.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2	2¾ ¾	0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	—		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	—		238 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1854.
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	—		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5¾	—		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3¾	—		2 3 4	0 10 0—April, 1854.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	25		39 7 3	1 0 0—April, 1854.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	15	15		0 16 0	0 8 0—April, 1854.
8715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2¾	2¾	2¾	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4¾	—		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¾	13¾		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
25000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1¾	—	¾ ⅞ 1	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3¾	1¾		0 10 0	0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	—		171 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8¾	8¾	8 8¾	2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3¾	13	12 13	0 10 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	3	1 1½	25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜	0 1 6	0 1 6—Sept., 1853.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	3		0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	—		1 15 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	—		—	— —
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3l. 8s.	2¾	2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2¾	—		1040 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1854.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	—		196 5 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	4¾	4	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
6000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	1	¾	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17¾	17 18	9 2 0	0 10 6—Jan., 1854.
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	2		0 2 6	0 1 3—Nov., 1853.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—		35 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1854.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22¾	190		308 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	—		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	11	11 12	2 16 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1¾	—	13	23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	15¾		1 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1854.
160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21¾	32		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	—		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—		5 5 0	1 0 0—March, 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	—		21 9 6	0 15 0—May, 1854.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3¾	—		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
3200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	1	¾	¾ ¾	0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2¾	300	290	310 0 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1l. 6s. 6d.	9	9 9¾	1 7 6	0 5 0—March, 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	—		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37¾	—		242 [illegible] 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¾	5	4 4¾	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	2¾		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	—		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10¾	—		12 10 0	— —
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	1¾	1¾	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	3	2 2¾	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1¾	—	10	6 11 3	0 10 0—May, 1854.
4900	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1¾		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
372	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11¾	—		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32¾	—		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	—		102 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	—		303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	1	5	4 4¾	0 10 0	0 5 0—March, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—		50 0 0	5 0—March, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	—		47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¾	—		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	255	250 255	246 5 0	5 0 0—April, 1854.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	20	20 22	22 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1854.
1024	West Wheal Darlington	12l. 18s.	—		0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec., 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10l. 4s. 10d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	30	27 29	1 17 6	0 12 6—April, 1854.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¾	700		520 0 0	25 0 0—April, 1854.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	—		5 0 0	— —
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	—	900	516 5 0	35 0 0—May, 1854.
256	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	—		3 13 8	2 5 6—March, 1853.
5136	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	9¾	9	1 0 0	0 2 6—April, 1854.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	—		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	—		2367 10 0	8 0 0—Oct., 1853.
3000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	4	2¾	1¾	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1	¾	¾	0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	13	10	4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
436	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	—		28 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	170		220 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¾	32	32½ 5	28 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1854.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	—		148 3 0	12 10 0—May, 1854.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	—		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	240	250	254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	38		41 10 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9¾	—	5	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	58¾	57	23 0 6	1 12 6—Feb., 1854.
15000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	1¾	¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—Oct., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14¾	—		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	½	¾ ¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4¾	4¾	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	160	160	140 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1853.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	44	43 45	61 12 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1854.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	1	1 1¾	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	12	10 12	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	—		8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1853.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	11	10¾ 11	2 0 6	0 15 0—March, 1854.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	¾	¾ ¾	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
30000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6¾	6 6¾	5 5 0	0 7 6—Dec., 1853.
188715	North British Australasian	1	1	¾ 1¾	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.
32000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¾	¾ ¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
17000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	13	3¾	3¾ ¾	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	1	¾ ¾	0 1 2	0 0 7—March, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	31	31	23 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28¾	3¾	2¾ 3¾	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	¾	⅜ ¾
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	1¾	1¾ 1¾
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2¾	
10000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1¾	2 2¾
6000	Barossa Range	1¾	—	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	¾	1s.	1s.
60000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	¾	—	
25000	Fortuna, Spain	¾	¾	¾ 1
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Prus.	1	¾	¾ ¾
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	¾	¾	¾ ¾
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	1	¾ 1
2300	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	—	
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	¾	¾ ¾
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	¾	½ 1
22000	Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	1¾	1¾ 1¾
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	1	¾ 1
25000	Monarch Gold	½	¾	½
25000	Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	20	2¾	2 2¾
200000	Nouveau Monde, California	1	¾	¾ ¾
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	1¾	1¾
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	17	16 17
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	½	½	
60000	Quartz Rock, California	1	¾	¾
100000	Rhenish Mining Company	¾	¾	
70000	Waller, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	¾	¾ ¾
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	—	½

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	6¼	—	
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2¾	—	
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	1¾	—	1s.
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	¾	—	
4981	Balleswidden United	1	—	¾
12300	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	1	¾ 1
21000	Bandon (barytes), Cork	1	2¾	1¾ 2¾
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche	¾	¾	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	4	4
6600	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1¾	—	
1500	Birch Aller, Bridford	6¾	6¾	5 5½
8000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5 6	¾	¾
2000	Bishopstone United	1	—	
4000	Ditto Glamorgan	¾	—	
20000	Bodmin United	13s. 9d.	—	
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	—	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	7	—	
120	Bottowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	—	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	8¾	—	1¾
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	50	50 70
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	—	
6250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4	—	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	¾	—	
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	4	—	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	¾	¾	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2¾	8	9¾
3000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	—	
24	Cefngwain (gold), Merioneth	200	350	
6000	Ced-Gynon, Cardiganshire	¾	—	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	—	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 2s.	—	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	£3 2	—	
4900	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3¾	2¾	
1000	Camborne Consols	2	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	3¾	—	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	7	1¾	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¾	1 1¾
8500	Carrack Dews United, St. Ive's	1¾	1¾	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 5	7½	7
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2¾	—	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	2	2¾	
900	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	—	
2000	Clara	1	1½	1½
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	8½	8	8 8½
5000	Clive, Glamorgan	2¾	—	¾
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	£6 5	—	
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	¾	⅜ ⅜
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	—	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	—	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	£7 11	10	
4500	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	½	¾	¾ ¾
3000	Ditto	1	1¾	¾ 1¾
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8¾	—	
612	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	—	
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	—	
6000	Crow Hill, Ireland	£1 6	—	¾
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1	—	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2¾	¾	¾
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	¾	½ ¾
10000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3¾	1¾	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	—	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 2	—	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5	2¾	2¾
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	1¾	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	11¾	—	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1¾	—	
1000	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¾	—	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	£3 16	¾	¾
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	—	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	8¾	—	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11¾	—	8¾ 9
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	12¾	—	20
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1	—	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	—	
1500	East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	—	
1000	East Birch Tor [B]	1¾	—	
6000	East Bosorn, St. Just	¾	¾	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	7	—	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	£2 18	—	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1¾	—	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	—	
6000	East Kitt Hill	1	—	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£1 19	¾	¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	—	
4000	East Wheal Arthur	8s. 6d.	—	
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	2¾	—	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2¾	—	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	—	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£3 3 6	2	1¾
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 9	—	
1000	East White Grit	£1 8 6	2	¾
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	—	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	—	
1280	Esgair Llee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	—	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	£1 2	—	¾
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	¾	¾ ¾
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	—	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3¾	3 3¾
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 6	¾	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5¾	—	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	1s.	¾	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	100¾	—	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	—	12 14
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1¾	—	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4	4¾	3¾ 4¾
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1¾	1¾ ¾
30000	Great Hewas United	1	¾	¾ 1
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15¾	18	15 16
6000	Great South Tolgus	2	1	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
10000	Great Treveddoe, Warliggan	2	—	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	33¾	30	27 28
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	1¾	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	—	1
6000	Gwaynllifion (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	90	28	30 32¾
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	£1 6d	¾	1
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	£7 16	1¾	2¾
5000	Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	—	
5000	Hope Valley (lead)	1	4	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	3s.	¾	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	—	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 2	1¾	1 1¾
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4¾	¾	2¾
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	—	
1024	La Min (copper), Gwinear	5	3	
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	—	
6060	Langford and Baring	£1 6 6	¾	¾
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	4¾	—	
10316	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2¾	¾	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65¾	—	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	¾	—	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	¾	—	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¾	—	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	—	
256	Messer, Bodmin	nil.	100	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5¾	3¾	
6134	Mineral Court (tin), St. Austell	¾	—	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1¾	¾	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	16s.	¾	¾
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1¾	1¾	
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 8s.	—	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	½	—	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	2¾	—	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£9 14	—	
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	¾	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	5	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	3¾	—	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¾	—	
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	—	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	—	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	¾	
94	North Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	5	60	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	7¾	8	7
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 4 6	9¾	10 10¾
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1¾	—	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	4¾	—	5
7080	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	¾	¾	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	1¾	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	—	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2¾	—	
12000	Parkwyn and Carwalsick	1	—	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	5¾	—	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	1	—	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 2	¾	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3¾	—	
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	90	90
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	5	
2925	Penzance Consols	1¾	—	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	11s.	—	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5¾	—	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	½	½
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	¾	½ ¾
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10¾	9	8 10
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1¾	—	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1¾	—	
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2¾	3	
6400	Prockter United (lead, antim.)	1	—	
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	7¾	—	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4¾	—	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¾	—	8
10000	Rinsey United	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 16	—	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	22	—	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	18s.	—	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1¾	—	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	—	
12000	Sortridge Consols	1s.	1¾	1¾
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	6	4 5
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	—	
20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	½	¾
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£3 13	2¾	
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2¾	—	
2000	South of Scotland	2¾	—	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
2048	South Wales Consols	1¾	—	
94	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	nil.	27¾	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	¾	1	¾
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£1 14	—	
128	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67¾	—	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2	1¾ 2¾
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	4	—	
909	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	12s	¾	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	38s	2	1¾
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1¾	1¾	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	4¾	—	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7¾	—	
12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	1
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3¾	—	
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	£1 19	1¾	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	—	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	—	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¾	2	2
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	—	
8900	Trenault (lime, copper)	1	¾	¾ ¾
3100	Ditto Preference	1	1¾	
2000	Trenow Consols	¾	1	1
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5	—	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	£3 3 6	4¾	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	¾	—	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¾	—	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1¾	1¾	1¾
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	¾	—	
3000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	—	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¾	¾	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan	¾	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14¾	18½	14 15
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1¾	22	23 24
2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2¾	—	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	£10 7	—	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	£4 13	6	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	—	21s.
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	255	
1056	West Stray Park	2	5	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	17	—	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£4 14	2	
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	—	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	20	—	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1¾	—	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32¾	—	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	—	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1¾	¾	¾
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6¾	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9¾	1¾	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	£4 13	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	7¾	—	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3	1	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	3	2¾
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3¾	—	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£6 18 8	—	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	19¾	—	
30000	Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary	1	—	
6000	Wheal George, St. Columb	1	¾	¾
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3¾	—	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	—	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1¾	—	
16	Wheal Hope	100	—	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	—	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	3¾	2	2¾
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6¾	—	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	5	—	6¾ 7
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Lanlivery	1¾	¾	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6¾	—	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	—	
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2¾	—	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4¾	—	
512	Wheal Regent (copper)	4s.	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£1 1	¾	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	£2 17	—	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2¾	—	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3¾	—	
512	Wheal Sophia (tin), Lezant	£14 3	—	
952	Wheal Stanley, St. Columb	½	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¾	2	1 1¾
3245	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	2¾	—	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19¾	13	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	3¾	—	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¾	—	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10¾	—	
3167	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	6	1¾	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	13¾	8¾	
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	1	2 2¾
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	1¾	—	¾ ¾
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	2¾	—	
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	£1 4 6	3¾	3¾ 3¾
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	3¾	2¾	
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	5s	¾	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	¾	1¾	1
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	4¾	3¾

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols	1	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1¾	1¾
12000	Bannow, Wexford	1s.	1
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	£1 1 6	—
64	Black Burn, Alston	20	—
5000	Bodewl, S. Wales	£1 7	½
6000	Bolenowe	¾	4
1180	Bridford Consols	5	5½
20000	Britannia, Devon	£1 6	¾
1536	Caradon Vale, St. Ive	£4 4	—
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 4 6	—
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	½	¾
1024	Cathedral	£4 3	1¾
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 13 6	¾
1248	Christow (sil.-lead)	4¾	5
1024	Churchstoke, Salop	18s.	—
12800	Clew Bay, Mayo	1	—
30000	Clive United	1	—
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	¾
1000	Collacombe	10	20
1000	Cockley Beck (cop.)	¾	—
5000	Combmartin Consols	8s. 6d	¾
5000	Coniston United	12s.	—
1024	Cornwall So. Tamar	2s.	—
100	Coychurch	2¾	—
8000	Cuddra (copper)	1	—
6000	Cwm Eigia, Carnar.	1	1
12000	Ditto	¾	¾
60000	Cwmheisian (gold)	1	¾
5000	Dev. Buller Gt. Con.	4s. 6d	—
5000	Devon Consols North	2¾	¾
2048	Devon Consols West	2¾	—
5000	Devon United	1	¾
8000	Dinas Great Consols	¾	—
30000	Drewsteignton	¾	1
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	3
60000	East Annagh (lead)	½	¾
5000	East Black Craig	12s. 6d	—
1024	E. Buller, nr. Redruth	4	—
128	E. Carn Brea, Redruth	4	—
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	1¾	2¾
5500	East Frongoch (lead)	9s.	¾
10000	East Polgooth (tin)	1	—
128	East Tremayne	5¾	—
1024	East United Mines	1¾	—
1024	East Uny Consols	1¾	—
1000	East Wheal Reeth	£3 0	—
4096	Exmoor Eliza (cop.)	£2 14 0	¾
5000	Fursdon Manor	1	1¾
4000	Gawton United	£2 7	—
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	½	¾
10000	Golden Mile (lead)	5s. 6d.	—
30000	Great Cambrian	1	1¾
1000	Great Cornw. Cons.	100	—
10000	Gt. Duke of Wel. Con.	1	1¾
512	Great Rough Tor	37	—
10000	Great Treburget	¾	—
1024	Great Wh. Fortune	£7 19 4	—
6000	Halkin Castle	½	—
10000	Havon & Henfwch	¾	¾
4096	Hemerdon Consols	¾	¾
5000	Herodscoomb	1	¾
10000	Hibernian, Ireland	12¾	—
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	—
30000	Irish Consols	1	¾
1024	Ivy Tor Consols	£1 18 6	5¾
20000	Knockatrellane, Irel.	1	¾
12000	Lady Grenville	1	½
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s. 6d	—
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	½	—
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	4s	—
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	—
5000	New Copper Bottom	1¾	—
4096	New East Crowndale	£1 8 6	—
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	1½
1024	New Wh. Friendsh.	nil.	5
10000	North Cornwall	1	—
256	North Crenver (cop.)	15	—
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	—
6400	North Hingston Cons.	1s.	¾
150000	North of Ireland	1	—
128	Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	60
12000	Oola, Limerick	1	1
5000	Pendeen Consols	½	1
5000	Penllyne Court	12s.	—
4000	Penpompren, Wales	½	—
20000	Penquean, St. Breock	2	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	½	¾
12000	Perran Wh. Alfred	1	¾
4000	Perran Wheal Jane	£1 3	—
4096	Phœnix Consols	¾	—
1536	Phœnix Gt. Consols	1	—
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1¾	—
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	—
12000	Prignant Consols	1	—
10000	Quintrell Downs	½	¾
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	1½
240	Retallack United	1	—
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 1	¾
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	11s.	¾
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	—
5250	Silver Brook, Devon	1	—
21000	South Devon Consols	1	¾
10000	South Herodsfoot	1	—
12000	South Tawton Cons.	½	—
240	South Trelawny	1¾	—
3072	South-West Phœnix	1¾	—
1000	South Wheal Lovel	9s.	2¾
4000	South Wheal Russell	11s. 6d	¾
10000	Taliesin, Cardigansh.	2¾	—
10000	Tamar Maria	¾	¾
6000	Thomas's United	2	—
12000	Tregoneb. & Fatwork	1	1¾
4000	Tremollett Down	½	[illegible]
4000	Tresellyn Consols	12s	[illegible]
20000	Welsh Potosi	2	1¾
2048	West Goginan, Card.	4¾	¾
1024	West Phœnix	15¾	18
6000	West Polberro	½	2
256	West Sharp Tor	47	—
12000	West Sortridge	3s.	3s. 6d.
6240	West United Hills	£1 0 6	—
5000	West Wheal Arthur	½	¾
1024	West Wheal Fortune	¾	—
6000	W. Wh. Friendship	1	1
10000	West Wheal Jane	1	—
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	—
3072	Weston, Shropshire	£1 3	¾
5000	Wheal Bawden	12s.	—
5000	Wheal Bazely	1	—
5000	Wheal Eckley	£1 2	—
4096	Wheal Edward	2	3
2048	Wh. Fanny, Perran	£1 12	—
4000	Wh. Fort. (S. Taw.)	£1 5 6	—
2048	Wh. Fenwick (cop.)	1	—
512	Wheal Freedom	½	—
1536	Wheal Gill	10	3¾
3000	Wheal Helen (tin)	½	[illegible]
4800	Wheal Ludcott	¾	—
5000	Wheal Marshall	¾	—
8960	Wheal Peru, Cornw.	10s. 6d	—
6000	Wheal Pollard	8s. 6d	¾
6400	Wheal Prosper	¾	—
10000	Wheal Samson	1	—
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	—
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6¾	—
4000	Wheal Victoria	28s. 6d	—
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	11s.	—
800	Winster (lead)	1	—
100	Wyndham Consols	27	27
64	Yeo, Chagford, Dev.	5	3
10000	Yorkshire Min. Co.	¾	—

. In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

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